BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1825. [NUMBER 1716.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Twenty Fifth day of July Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the high Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Eleventh day of July in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend until further orders, the levy of transit duties on European Supplies passing through the Deckan from this Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th July 1825.

મજીર પત્ર

કેલાજે ંગીરે ઊંચઈકુન પીન્ન
ઐતી ીનજ ઇક્ષીજેઊીજ ભતો ત્યા
ખપર ંભખત્રીચી વપ્રત ચેતયઉેન
ની પુન્ચ યત્ન ઇેઈતોં ઽઈંત ન
ખાતી ન્યુજ ઇનખ્રયર ગપરન
ન ઘરઈનખ્ર પ્રેઽન યાંણી કુજ્ઞ
ન ખ્રર્ભપોન્ન યઇે

તા. ૧૨ ઊીઽઈ
ઽન ૧૮૨૬ ઈંઽતી
ઊીા ઊંચઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship ROYAL GEORGE will be closed on or about the 19th Instant.

C. LAW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15TH JULY 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday next the 18th Instant will be Sold by public Auction at the Commissariat office, at one o'Clock. Four young Fresh ARAB HORSES, rejected, being under size for Cavalry Service, belonging to the [illegible]

Terms ready money.

E. BAKER,
Com. General.

BOMBAY,
COM. GENL's. OFFICE,
12th July, 1825.

ખબર • જાહેર • કરવેને • થાએછે

શોમવારને • દીને • તારીખ ૧૮ જુલાઇ • શંને ૧૮૨૫ ફલાણ • એકના • ઠેકાણાની • જ દરાલની • લાપીશામા • ગોડા ૪ આરબી • જો આન • તુરક • અકાવારને • ફમતી • પરા • તેથી • ૨૬ • કીધાછે • તેનુ • લીલાવુ • કરવોછે • તે • ગોડા જેકોઇ • લીજએ • તે • રોકડા • પછશા • આપી ને • લઇ • જાએ • શઇ — તારીખ ૧૨ જુલાઇ શંને ૧૮૨૫ ❀

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day, the 16th Instant, a quantity of Benjamin, packed in convenient sized chests.

AT NOON,

A Box Chronometer by Brockbank No 678 belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman of the Country Service deceased. The rate of the watch may be known to the 29th of last month.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER
To close an Account,

Beautiful Needle Point Lace Veils, and a piece of Broad Figured Lace, also Lace of different Patterns and breadths, a Box of Striped Shawls.

Bombay, 16*th July*, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate, that they have lately received per Ship Lord Castlereagh from Batavia the following articles made in Japan and warranted Genuine.

Soy, Beautiful Screens, Crapes of Colours, Handsome Cloaks, Ladies Bamboo Work Boxes, of patterns, and an assortment of small Boxes, neatly worked with Straw.

Bombay, 16*th July*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 21st Instant,
Oilman's Stores
IMPORTED PER
AMITY,
Consisting of

18 CASES of Superfine Mustard.
40 Cases of Pickles in Pint and Quart Bottles.
And 6 Cases of Sauces.

Meadows Street, 16*th July*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT LIGHT
BUGGY
AND HARNESS,
NEARLY NEW.
PRICE Rs. 750.

Meadows Street, 16*th July*, 1825.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 22d Inst.
Will be acted, Massinger's Play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS;
WITH
THE FARCE OF
THE LYING VALET.

TICKETS and Places to be had at the Theatre, on Thursday and Friday next.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 18th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
TWENTY FOUR CASES
OF
EUROPE
PIECE GOODS,
IMPORTED PER SHIP OGLE CASTLE & AMITY

CONSISTING of Superfine French Cambrics, Spotted and Striped ditto, Long Cloths of different sorts, fine French Painted Turkey Red Velvets, and dark Cambric Printed Chintz, belonging to the Estate of late W. Peill, Esq.

AND

At the same time will be sold upwards of 40 pieces of Woollen Cloth of different colours, also belonging to the said Estate.

TERMS—CASH,

And the lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the day of Sale, otherwise will be resold on account and risk of first purchaser.

Bombay, 16*th July*, 1825.

એદલજી • ખરશેદજીનાં • છોકરાઓ

આવતા • શોમવારને • દીને • તા॰ ૧૮ મી • આએ • મઈનાંની • એ • જાહેર • લીલાંવુ • કરી ને • પોતાનાં • લીલાંવુ • ખાનામાં • મરનાર • વી લીઅમ • પીલ • ઇશકુએરની • ઇશકિંમત માંની ૨૪ પેટીઓ • વેલાતી • કાપડ • ની • બાંધ ણે • નાંમે • ઓગલ • ફેઆશતલ • તથા • આમી તી • ઉપર • ઉતરેઓછે • તે • વેચશે • રાંશી શી • શારી • ઉનચી • કુમાશદાર • ફેઆમ — તથા • ખુટીદાર • તથા • શલીદાર • ૫રાંશીશી • ફેઆમબરીક • તથા • જુદી • જુદી • જાતનાં • લાંગ • કલાથો • તથા • ૫રાંશીશી • શારી • ઉન ચી • રંગીન • તુરકી • રાતી • મખમલો • તથા • દારક • ફેઆમબરીક • છાપેલી • ઢીટો

તથા

એજ • વખતે ૪૦ થી • વધતા • તાકા • બનાંત નાં • તરેક • તરેકનાં • રંગનાંછે • તે • વેચશે — એ ઝી • માલ • મરનાર • વીલીઅમ • પીલ • ઇશકુ એરની • ઇશકિંમતમાંનોછે ❀

વેચાંણની • બોલી • એજે • રોકડાં • નાંણાં • ભરીને • વેચાંણનાં • દીનથી • દીન ૮ માં • માલ ઉચકી • લઇજાએ — નહીતો • પેકેલા • ખરીદ દારને • કશાબે • તથા • જોખમે • પાછો • વેચાશે

તા॰ ૧૬ મી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP
LADY EAST,
CAPT. TALBERT,
OF 600 TONS REGISTER,

IS shortly expected from New South Wales, and will sail for London in all August Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1825.

THE
MULGRAVE CASTLE,
Jas. Ralph,
COMMANDER,
OF 400 TONS REGISTER,

WAS to leave England in all April, may be expected early in August, and will be despatched to London without delay. For freight or passage enquire of Messrs REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF
LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been appriz-ed.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own control.

Bombay, 14*th July* 1825.

Nasservanjee Manackjee,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and Community at Large—*Gentlemen in public at the Presidency of Bombay*, to whom he is highly indebted for the splendid Patronage and support, that the new Repository for Horses will continue to be kept by him at the next door to Byramjee Cawasjee's Stables.

The public may rest assured that none but the true Arabian will ever be admitted into his Establishment, which now contains a most Superb lot of Horses, fitted for all tastes & pursuits, which he has received to dispose of on Commission, from the well known Arabian Merchant Moolna Hussun, and who has authorized Sales at very moderate prices.

Bombay, 15*th July* 1825.

MUSICAL PIECES
FOR THE USE OF
FLUTE, PIANO FORTE &c.

Burzorjee and Cawasjee,

HAVE for Sale the above at their Shop Adjoining to the office of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. B. & C. also have for sale Salt Beef, Pork, Manilla Cheroots, Europe Biscuits &c.

Bombay, 16*th July* 1825.

TICKETS in the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1825, may be had at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 2*d July*, 1825.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee,

CORNER OF NESBIT LANE No. 1.

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public at large that he has lately purchased of Captain JONES of the Ship AMITY, a Select Invoice of Childrens' Toys which are now exposed for Sale athis Shop, Consisting of dressed and undressed Dolls and various others; he also has some Snuff for Sale.

Bombay, 15th July, 1825.

Advertisement.

RAHIMTOOLA Jamedar, CHOTOOBOY MOORARKHAN, NOORADEEN MAHOMEDBHOY Kagdey, and MAYMON DADA TYOB have this day contracted with Parsee BEZONJEE RUSTOMJEE to Mortgage their Two CHAWLS or RANGES newly built situate without the Town Walls in the Bhendy Bazar in the Street called *Ishlampore* near to the Musjeed for Rs. 2500, any person or persons having Claim, Demand Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he, or they are hereby required to make the same known to SORABJEE PESTONJEE at Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Office within the Town Walls within 8 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 15th July, 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

રેહમતઅલા•જમાદાર•તથા•છોટુમાજ• મુરારખાન•તથા•નુરુદીન•મહમદમાજ•ગા ગાડી•તથા•મેમન•દાદા•તજઘોળ•એ•ઘ ણીઓએ•પારશી•બેરનજી•કુશટમજીને•ન વી ૨ ચાલે•રુપીઆ ૨૫૦૦ શીએ•ગીરવી• આપવાનુ•રાટુ•કીધુછે—એ•ચાલો•શ્રી• બાકારકોટ•લીકી•બજારમાં•જગાલાંમપોર નાં•મોકેલામાં•મરીદ•આગાલછે—એ•કુપ ર•કરએકર•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અ ગાર•લેકેયુ•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર•વા રસો•પોચતો•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•આ જથી•દીન ૮ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•રોરા બજી•પેરાતંનજીને•શ્રી•કોટમાં•જંમશેદજી જીજીભાઇની•કાકીરામાં•જાહેર•કરે—તેઆ રપછી•એ•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી *

તા• ૧૫ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

THAT MHADOO RAGOBA Mahatra and NARRAYEN WITTOBA Mahatra, have this day Sold to DHARSEY HEERJEE Chungsally a BUNGALOW with a parcel of Ground and four Cocoanut Trees, situate without the Town Walls in the Oart *Fuckowdey* for Rs. 2,920: any person or persons having Claim, Demands, mortgage, or Inheritable right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to DHARSEY HEERJEE, the purchaser thereof, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 16th July, 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

માહાદ્વ•રાગોબા•માહાતરા•તથા•નારાએન•વીઠોબા•માહાતરા•એ•ઘણીઓએ ધારશી•હીરજી•લંગરશાલીને•બંગલો•એક• તથા•એને•લગતો•જમીનનો•કટકો•એક• તથા•ચેઆર•નારીઅલીનાં•જાહાડોછે•તે• શાઠે•કુપીઆ ૨૯૨૦ શે•વેચાતો•આપેઓ છે—એ•બંગલો•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ(કકવડી) વાડીમાંછે—એ•કુપર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર•લેકેયુ•અગાર•ગીરવી દાવો•અગાર•વારશો•પોચતો•કોએતો•તે• ઘણીઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદત માં•આવીને•ધારશી•હીરજી•ખરીદદારને• જાહેર•કરે—તેઆરપકી•એ•દાવો•કબુલ• કરશે•નહી—તા• ૧૬ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HAY, deceased, late an Ensign in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of English Merchants trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 13th day of July 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON deceased, late of Bombay, a British Subject and a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office on the Bombay Presidency, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of THOMAS GARDEN NOAD deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of AGA MAHOMED BEBANY, late of Bombay, MOGUL Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BHUXY KHANUM, the widow, and JANUB ISSA KHANUM, the Daughter, of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON deceased, late of Bombay, a British Subject and a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office on the Bombay Presidency, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825

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GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I am an officer,—that is to say, I belong to the army,—for in one seuse of the word there is a mighty difference be ween belonging to the army and being an officer; but that is neither here nor there, and what I wanted to tell you was, that the other day I received a letter from England. Well, there is nothing very extraordinary in that, you will say; but nevertheless, Mr Editor, if you were to try, you would not guess its contents between this and doomsday.—Why Sir, it contained an invitation to write a history of my services, to be published in England. At first I thought some quizzical rogue was attempting to operate on the credulity of Harry Homespun, but by beating about the bush a little among my friends I found that *quiz* it was not, but that there was a real intention (disinterested no doubt) of handing me down to posterity (present elevation would be preferable) and by placing me in the same niche of the Temple of fame with the heroes of Blenheim and Waterloo. My vanity was at first tickled, but hang it, it would not do; I could not find in my heart to "chronicle small beer," though you, Mr. Editor, have chronicled Hodgson's pale ale, for which, by the bye, as it is excellent stuff, I think you deserve all due praise. But zounds, Sir, on looking back to the past, the thing that sadly afflicted me was that I had seen no service, and more particularly as I have worn (what few can say) a regimental button on my jacket for the last fifteen years. I was once, to be sure, at the attack of a fort, but the fellows unfortunately gave in after a few shots were fired, and all that we had to do, knowing that there were some rupees inside, was to curse their want of pluck. I recollect once standing umpire at a pitched battle, but that was merely in the way of the *fancy*. One of the mess mussauls of the regiment, a Mahomedan, as we were sitting at tiffen, threw out some insinuations against the religion and profession of a Portuguese cook, which led to a regular *set to*, which afforded the more sport, as in the usual stile of the native *boxiana*, it was perfectly bloodless. I shall never forget losing a gold mohur on the occasion, to my good old whimsical friend Captain Crossgrain, who betted on the cook, merely because, as he said, he was fighting *pro aris et focis*. The cook, in fact, made the knight of the crescent quail, and as he entered the door of the *boberchee-kana* after the victory, you might have pictured to yourself the passage of a Roman conqueror under a triumphal arch. This is no doubt "dull, stale, flat, and unprofitable," but why should the poor *boberchee's* prowess remain unrecorded. Let no one suppose that I am satirical on this occasion. I have belonged too long to the Indian army not to feel a warm and intense interest in its *real*, honour, and reputation. I am only sorry that it has not fallen to my lot to see any service worth recording, and that my merits are still "hid under a bushel"—BUT BRAVO, Mr. Editor, my time may yet arrive—When I hear, on to the breach, or even "once more unto the breach," I hope I will not be found wanting, and that my conduct will be such that it will be impossible to draw any *a posteriore* deductions of my want of forwardness Should I happen to survive two or three storms, and half a dozen pitch'd battles, then shall I allow my deeds of valour to be recorded; and then how my old father will stare when he sees my name in print! How he will chuckle, bustle about, and pull up the waistband of a particular part of his dress which shall be nameless. (This will be delightful; but cease imagination to teaze me with thy tales of future distinction, never to be realized.

Your's obediently,
HARRY HOMESPUN

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JULY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 226 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Mhow, 4th April 1825, directing Lieut. G. Macan 15th Regiment N. I. to Officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the 12th Regiment N. I. upon the departure of Lieut. Fortune, until the arrival of the Officer nominated to succeed him, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1825.

No. 227 of 1825.—Lieutenant W. C. Harris of the Corps of Engineers is appointed to fill the situation of draftsman to the Chief Engineer, vacant by Lieutenant Bordwine's nomination to Sattarah.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1825.

No. 228 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Ensign Stephen James Stevens, attached to the 2d Bombay Regiment, a furlough to the Malabar Coast, on his private affairs for four months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 229 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B dated 4th instant, authorizing a dooly and six bearers to be attached to each of the Native Hospitals at Baroda, during the prevalence of Cholera.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1825.

No. 230 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from dispatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15th February 1825.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Captain D. P. Oitey to return to his duty on your Establishment.

3d. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Tovey of your Establishment has received our permission to postpone his departure for India until the ensuing spring

4th We have permitted Mr. Alexander Gibson to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

5th Mr. John Gilder, an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, is permitted to remain in this Country until the ensuing spring.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of St Helena in the Military Department dated 7th January 1825

PARA. 174. We observe that your Artillery and Infantry appear to have been principally recruited by men enlisted for limited periods of service on their return from India, a practice which, whilst it introduces an inefficient description of Soldiers, causes a material expense to the Company, the bounties granted to such men at your Island, being in the aggregate much larger than would be paid to recruits enlisted in this Country for an unlimited term of service.

175th. We have, therefore, determined that the St. Helena Artillery and Infantry shall in future be recruited entirely from England, by men enlisted as far as may be practicable for unlimited service.

176th. We accordingly desire that, until further orders, you discontinue the practice of enlisting Soldiers on their return from India, and we shall instruct the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to give publicity to this arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 231 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a Cantonment order by Major Gordon, dated Rajcote, 11th June, appointing Lieutenant Rowland of the Artillery to superintend the public buildings erecting at that station during the absence of the Executive Engineer on duty in Kutch.

No. 232 of 1825.—Lieutenant N Strong of the 1st European Regiment, Commanding the Resident's Escort in the Persian Gulf, having produced a Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Governor in Council grants him a furlough on that account for six months.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 233 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

RAJCOTE.

Lieutenant Robert Woodhouse of the 5th Regiment N. I. to be Line Adjutant vice Troward promoted.—Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. Wood to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and in the Mahratta languages and Quarter Master vice Woodhouse.—Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 234 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Gibson, doing duty with His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mercury, and Sub Assistant Surgeon Bly, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JULY, 1825.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Civil Service.

JUNIOR MERCHANTS.

Mr James Taylor, Mr. W. H. Wathen, Mr. W. J. Lumsden, Mr. John Kentish, Mr. Robert Boyd, Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Thomas G. Gardiner, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Frederick Bourchier,—To be Senior Merchants, from the 9th of May 1825.

FACTORS.

Mr. H. G Oakes, Mr. John Hornby Little, Mr. John Lesslock Reid, Mr. George Giberne, Mr. Richard Torin, Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Richard Mills, Mr. Edward B. Mills,—To be Junior Merchants, from the 2d of April 1825.

WRITERS.

Mr David Anthony Blane, Mr. Edmund Holland, Mr. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Mr. Henry Frederick Dent, Mr. Joseph Henry Jackson, Mr. Alexander Bell, Mr. Alexander Elphinston, Mr. John Warder, Mr. G. C. Houlton, Mr. J H. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Mr. W. Willes, Mr. N. Hornby, Mr. R. K. Pringle, Mr. C. Montgomorie, Mr. William Chamier,—To be Factors, from the 7th of June 1825.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last. Intelligence had been received from Prome at Calcutta of so late a date as the 1st June. All was then quiet in that quarter, but the accounts mention that there was no chance of peace. The Bhurmese must either be desperately frightened or provokingly knowing.

We have perused with much pleasure the proceedings of the St Helena Agricultural and Horticultural Society for 1824. Improvements in both these branches of cultivation appear to be carried on with great spirit, and the Governor, Brigadier General Walker, appears to devote his exertions in forwarding every measure which is likely to prove beneficial to the island, and which may tend to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants. Valuable collections of plants and seeds had been received from England, India, and the eastern islands, the future produce from which may prove a valuable source of wealth to the inhabitants. Cotton, coffee, the sugar cane, and tobacco, have been introduced, and appear to grow luxuriantly. General Walker is endeavouring to promote the production of silk, and as the mulberry tree upon which the worm feeds grows in great perfection, there is every hope of his succeeding. The island had suffered most severely from a long continued drought, and nearly one fourth of the cattle had died from famine.

The Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by Archdeacon Barnes, left this Presidency for Poona on Monday the 27th June, and returned here again on Friday the 8th July. On the 2d his Lordship held a confirmation at Poona, and on Sunday the 3d he consecrated the new Church of St. Mary; on which occasion this zealous Prelate preached a most impressive and appropriate sermon to a very numerous congregation. The Bishop was prevented by a slight indisposition from participating in the hospitality of the station, which also precluded him from seeing much of the late capital of the Peishwah, or of the surrounding country. On this day the Bishop will proceed to Tannah, in order to consecrate the Church there on Sunday the 17th. It is his Lordship's intention, we understand, if circumstances permit, to proceed to Ceylon early in the ensuing month, and from thence to return to Calcutta. It is now more than twelve months since the Bishop left Calcutta, and though he has since been constantly engaged in personally visiting the principal stations under that Presidency and Bombay, he can scarcely be said to have as yet visited half of his immense diocese; for in addition to the Company's territories, we learn that the Archdeaconry of New South

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Wales, and 25 Chaplains in that increasing Colony, have lately been placed under his superintendence as Bishop.

We see by the Calcutta papers that the settlement of Bencoolen has been delivered over to the Netherland authorities. It is not our intention to enter into the question as to the advantages or disadvantages which are likely to result to either party from the transfer treaty: all we beg to state is, that it not unfrequently happens that that which is considered politically right and expedient, is nevertheless morally wrong. We must confess that we are no more friends to trafficking in communities of people than in individuals, because we consider that the wholesale as well the retail trade is a source of much human misery. The settlement of Bencoolen had been for nearly a century and a half a British dependency, and the inhabitants must have become reconciled if not attached, to our Government, habits, manners, and customs: while there can no doubt believe that the link that united them to receive, then, that they considered their being delivered over to the Dutch a grievious calamity, and it is impossible to avoid sympathising with them, in the feeling of desolateness which the actual transfer must have occasioned, and at the same time not to wish that they had remained under the fostering care of their old masters. It may be said that the treaty has guaranteed to them all their former rights and possessoins, but unfortunately, guarantees of individual rights and property are frequently little better than mere waste paper. People, by a particular system of government, may be easily driven to act in such a manner as to be considered to have forfeited them, and this will not improbably be the case under the Dutch rule.

Our letters from the Northern frontier mention that our cavalry had an affair near Luckput with the Marauders from the Scind side of the Runn, and drove them out of the Cutch territories with considerable loss. Our loss is stated to be one trooper killed and 12 horses killed and wounded, but a full account had not been received. Large bodies of plunderers are stated to be still threatening the frontier.

We understand that the rains set in at Mhow on the 28th, on which day there was a very heavy fall, and that there had been subsequently a sufficient supply for the immediate wants of the country. The Cholera had also, we are glad to say, greatly subsided.

A meeting of the Phrenological Society had been held in Calcutta, at which some interesting discussions took place. Dr. Patterson, the great promoter of Craniology, gave a long dissertation on the skull of a Bhurmese. Of course it will be impossible to draw up a sketch of the moral and intellectual character of the whole Bhurman nation from one individual cranium, but if from fifty to a hundred could be collected something might be effected in the way of getting at the real mental *calibre* of our present enemies, and which might be useful both in fighting and negociating with them. It is not stated what were the indications of the skull we have alluded to, but we should suppose that the organ of combativeness was not very large while that of constancy or perseverance was particularly developed.

The following extract, relative to the share which the East India Company, and some of its servants, have taken in extending Hydrographical knowledge, is from the 81st No. of the Edinburgh Review. The praise bestowed is the more valuable coming from such a respectable source, and is no more than is justly due, both to those who patronised, and those who executed the extensive surveys which have been carried on, for several years past, in the eastern seas, and along the shores of the Persian Gulph.—

"We cannot quit the subject of the China seas without adverting, in terms of the highest praise, to the extensive survey which has for so many years been carried on there, by order, and at the sole expense, of the East India Company. This noble undertaking, though scarcely known in England, is probably the greatest and the most useful hydrographical operation ever entered into by any government. It was commenced in 1806, and concluded in 1822, a period of sixteen years. Captain Daniel Ross, of the Bombay Marine, was intrusted with the execution of this gigantic task; and being a man of talents, scientific knowledge, and the greatest zeal and industry, he has performed it in a most masterly manner. Captains Maughan and Crawford, also of the Bombay Marine, were associated with him, in this work, and to their abilities and exertions much of its success is owing. There were never less than two ships employed on this service; and such was the spirit with which the survey was viewed by the East India Company, that when these ships were captured in the war, and carried to Batavia, two others were instantly purchased at Bengal to carry it on. The expense of the survey must have been, at the lowest calculation, considerably beyond a hundred thousand pounds; and it is very pleasing to remark, that in all this there is not the slightest speck of any monopolising or illiberal spirit to be seen. As fast as the charts were constructed, they were engraved in England, and immediately placed at the disposal of all the world at very low prices. As it may interest the curious in such matters, we give, in a note, a list of these charts; and we have no hesitation in saying, that these, together with Captain Horsburgh's admirable Book of Directions, and numerous accompanying Charts, form the completest body of hydrographical and nautical knowledge that has ever appeared in the world.* The last named gentleman deserves especial mention on this occasion. He has for many years been Hydrographer to the East India Company; and it is no more than due to his extraordinary industry and sagacity to say, that he has contributed more, by his writings and by his original charts, to the cause of Eastern navigation, than all the other writers and voyagers in the same seas put together.

"Captain Ross, along with Captain Crawford, is now examining the islands and coasts on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. The Bombay government have also at present two vessels carrying on a survey of the Persian Gulf; and that of Prince of Wales's Island has employed one of the Bombay [illegible] to examine the northern coast of Sumatra, the Straits of Dryon, and the adjacent parts, of which two plates are already engraved. An excellent survey of the east coast of Banca has been made by Lieutenant Robinson of the Bombay Marine, and three charts of the entrance of the Hoogly River by Captain Maxfield."

* List of charts made by Captain Ross and his assistants during the survey of the China Sea.—South coast of China west of Macao, 2 plates. Tien Pak, Tai-lin-shak, and Namo Harbours. Channels and Islands at the entrance of Canton River, 1 large plate. Macao to Linkeet. Canton River. Coast of China east of Macao to the entrance of the Straits of Formosa. Harlem Bay. Lamon and Lamock Islands. Gulf of Petchelee. Harbours on the east coast of China, 2 plates. South coast of Hainan. Paracels and coast of Cochin China, 4 plates. West coast of Palwan. Straits of Mindora and Apo Shoal. Natunas and Tambelan Islands 2 plates. Straits of Billiton. Straits of Gaspar. South coast of Banca. Lucepara passage. Ilchester Shoal, a part of Lingin. Goldrias Bank near Rhio Straits. Singapore harbour. North and South Sands. Malacca Straits. Arroa Islands in the same traits.

SURVEY OF THE ARABIAN SHORES IN THE PERSIAN GULPH.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

From the mouth of the Euphrates, where the Survey commenced, nothing was seen worthy of note until the arrival of the Vessels at Grane, which as a place of trade, is of much importance. The inhabitants are Arabs and have been long famed for their enterprizing commercial spirit. Trading from the Gulf to the Red Sea, Scind, and Guzerat, and most parts of the Western side of India, they employ a large number of vessels, and import Grain, Coffee and India produce for the supply of the interior. The town itself contains nothing remarkable, the country in the vicinity is low and partially cultivated, affording nothing worthy of notice. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and has sufficient water for the large ships. Off the entrance is a low island called Pheleche, eighteen miles in circumference, that protects the haven from heavy seas. It contains a few small towns subject to the Sheik of Grane.—From this island a series of triangles was carried to the Southward, and Eastward, in order to connect the Coast; an operation, it would appear, of some difficulty, the shore being generally low and indented by small bays, with many reefs off it. No remarkable feature, nor anything meriting a description was observed until the arrival of the vessels off Katiff, a large town situated on a bay of the same name, but not approachable by large vessels. Less information was gained concerning this place, than could have been wished, from the natives having thrown obstacles in the way. The island of Firhoot off the entrance of the bay, is flat, covered with date trees, and appears well inhabited. From this bay, contrary to the old charts, the Coast takes a Southerly direction so far as Latitude 20°: 10', where it terminates in a deep bight, called Dooat Es Elva, immediately South of Bahrein, which has water sufficient for large vessels within, but from Katiff to the entrance of this Inlet and Easterly to Bahrein, is a continued chain of reefs, which are unapproachable for vessels drawing more than twelve feet water. Ayndar, the port to the late Wahabee capital of Deriah, is situated within this bight, but nothing else remarkable was seen, the land being sterile and thinly inhabited. From this place the coast turns rather abruptly to the northward as far as Ras Reccan, a little to the Southward of which the Survey of last season terminated.

The Island of Bahrein, spoken of from the earliest times as a place of importance, is situated at the entrance of Dooat Es Elva, and is still of consequence from the share its inhabitants have in the pearl fishery. The Portuguese established settlements on it about the time Ormuz fell into their hands, and monopolized the greater portion of the profits of the pearl fishery. They were expelled by the Persians soon after the capture of Ormuz by Shah Abbas, and the Island after changing matters several times, the Persians and Arabs having successively conquered and reconguered it, was finally brought under the power of the latter in 1790. It is about 80 miles in circumference, but is not of the importance hitherto supposed, in itself, as only about one fifth of its surface is cultivated. The part under tillage is described as being very luxuriant, well watered and thickly inhabited. The population was variously stated, but supposed to amount to 40 000: the dependencies are estimated to contain about 20,000 more; the total may be considered underrated as the port sends to the pearl fishery during the season two thousand four hundred boats, each containing from eight to twenty men. The trade of this port employs upwards of one hundred and forty vessels of different sizes, and produces a considerable revenue, but the importance of the island chiefly rests on the pearl fishery, the annual product of which is between sixteen and twenty Lacks of Dollars. The principal town on Bahrein is Manama, which is the sea-port and where the merchants reside, for the accommodation of whom Carravanserais are erected. Within the walls there is said to be nothing worthy of remark, but the vicinity is agreeable. Wheat and barley, dates, and most of the fruits met with on the verge of the tropics, are here found in great perfection; the parts admitting of cultivation are stated to be much neglected, the soil appearing capable of being turned to agricultural purposes, through the greater part of its extent, there being, also, water sufficient to irrigate the whole island, springs of which are found in several parts. Next to Manama, the town of Ruffin is of the most consequence; it is situated on a hill, seven miles inland. Like most Arab towns, it consists of a Ghurrie surrounded by inconsiderable houses, and contains nothing worthy of remark, savea few ruins of a former town, on the foundations of which the present one is built. On the Eastern side of the Island are the ruins of a large town, formerly the residence of the Sheiks, but from the want of a sheltered port, it was abandoned about 25 years ago. There are several other places scattered about the cultivated parts of the Island, which are stated to be unworthy of any particular notice. A search was made for remains of antiquity said to be in existence, but after a minute examination, nothing of interest was found of an earlier date than the period of the Portuguese being in possession of the place. The ruins of the fort built by them, a Lighthouse on an isolated rock in the harbour, and one or two inferior buildings, are all that remain of this people. The Reservoirs near the spring from whence water is conveyed in the common aqueduct of India over the Island, are worthy of notice, as well as a mosque, which appears ancient. It is situated a short distance within the date grove, and is a handsome structure. The form is quadrangular, and at each side is a minaret of an elegant and airy form. The doorways have Moorish arches, without ornament, and the exterior of the building is quite plain. There are no other architectural remains worthy of note. On several of the reefs off the harbour, and even in from two to five fathoms in the sea, is exhibited the singular phenomenon of fresh water springs, which are perennial, and from which the natives contiguous procure their supply of water. This is done by diving, and holding a mussick near the aperture, the flow of water from which is so strong as to prevent the salt from mixing with it. The harbour which has plenty of water for large vessels, is formed between an extensive assemblage of reefs to the Westward, and Northward, and the Islands of Arad and Mahrag to the Eastward. These latter contain two or three towns and about seven thousand inhabitants. They are very close to Bahrein, and contain nothing remarkable. To the Eastward of Bahrein, on the main, are the ruins of a large town called Zabarra. They cover a space of ground several miles in extent and evince the place to have been the port whence Al Ahsa and other places in the interior of Arabia, were supplied with the produce of India and Persia.

We understand the survey has been carried on very minutely through the whole extent of the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph—which is now completely explored. It was commenced by Capt. Maughan of the Marine in 1820—1; continued by Lieutenants Guy and Brucks through the years 1822-3-and 4, and completed by Lieutenants Brucks and Rogers this season; the two former Officers having quitted it from ill health.

It would appear from the following extract from the Morning Chronicle that the Lords of the Treasury have actually decided as to what part of the treasure obtained in various ways during the Mahratta war is to be considered prize, but though the Chronicle has apparently proved the Times and Courier wrong we are left as much in the dark as ever as to the nature of the decision in question.

"We had occasion, on Monday last, to notice the mistatements of *The Times*, on the subject of the Deccan booty. We have now to call the attention of our readers to the glaring inaccuracies of *The Courier*, in an article on this subject in his last night's publication.

The Courier is pleased to assert, that the property captured by the army, "exceeding in value *five millions* of pounds sterling," is improperly kept back by the East India Company. This property, we understand, fall short, in any view, of one million sterling; and the East India Company, instead of withholding it, have been exceedingly desirous to pay over *whatever should be adjudged by the Crown to belong to the Army*, at the earliest possible date. This adjudication by the Crown has only taken place within the last week; and until that took place it was impossible for the East India Company to pay one farthing of it to the troops. Let it be observed, that India interest, twice as great as English interest, is allowed by the Company for all prize-money paid into their Treasury in India, from the date of its receipt to the date of repayment.

We understand that the following were the real causes which have prevented the distribution of this booty at an earlier period:

It will be recollected that the military operations in India during the period to which the present question has reference, were of great magnitude, and combined the movement upon one point of nearly the whole of the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; that the Marquis of HASTINGS took the field as Commander in-Chief in India; and Sir THOMAS HISLOP as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan.

Whilst the operations were in progress, LORD HASTINGS announced to the army, that whatever booty might be taken by any division, should be shared separately by that division; and not by the army at large; but in consequence of some claims which were set up by a portion of the troops to a combined participation, his Lordship afterwards altered his instructions, and directed that booty should be held in deposit to await his Majesty's pleasure.

Lord HASTINGS then Memorialised the Authorities in England, soliciting on behalf of the army of Bengal, that they might be admitted to participate in the booty taken in this campaign. Sir THOMAS HISLOP, on the other hand, who commanded the army of the Deccan, by which nearly all the captures were effected, made strong solicitations that the distribution should be confined to the actual captors.

The Court of Directors lost no time in submitting this question to the Lords of the Treasury, but *in consequence of the legal impediments thrown in the way by the advisers of the respective parties to the appeal*, their Lordships did not arrive at a decision on the point, although submitted to them in March, 1819, until March 1823. It is known that the decision was in favour of the actual captors.

Having arrived at this decision, there were other questions to be settled of great importance. The booty had been deposited in the Treasuries of the Local Governments under the orders of the Marquess of Hastings. Its amount was ascertained, and it might have been distributed at once; but there was other property, which, although not taken by any portion of the troops, had fallen into the hands of the East India Company in consequence of the war, and which Lord Hastings *had determined was not to be considered as prize or booty*. To this property, however, Sir Thomas Hislop had claim; and it has been only within the last fortnight that the Lords of the Treasury have decided the question.

The East India Company have in no way opposed the grant of the property. All that they have done has been to lay the whole of the Papers, containing Lord Hastings's decision and the grounds of it, before the Lords of the Treasury, in order that their Lordships might have a full view of the question. The documents, however, were exceedingly voluminous, involving many points of considerable intricacy and difficulty, and the delay in determining upon their contents has, we believe, for the most part been unavoidable.

In all former wars, the Crown has made a grant to the East India Company of the whole of the booty, one half for their own use to defray the expences of carrying on the war, the other half for distribution amongst the troops: and the Company have invariably given up their moiety to the army. Had a similar grant been made on the present occasion, we venture to assert, that the prize taken in 1818, would long since have been distributed.

It is proper to notice, that as soon, as the operations in the late war closed, the Authorities in India, in consideration of the fatigues to which the troops had been exposed, and of the probable insignificance of the booty, made them a donation of pay, which cost the Company not less 200,000l.

As to murmurs, amongst the native troops, on the occasion of their embarking on the late war against the Burmese, in consequence of the delay in the distribution of this booty, to which *The Courier* gives credit, the whole story is false, So far from this being the case, the native troops never evinced greater ardour and alacrity in proceeding on foreign service."

ARRIVALS.—Ensign C. Shirt, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Constable, 14th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon J. Mc'Lenan, 11th Regt.
Captain W. H. Waterfield,
Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, Madras Rifle Corps.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. P Hockin, 2d European Regt.
Assistant Surgeon A. Duncan,
Assistant Surgeon J. Hendley, Nizam's Service
Lieutenant B. Johnston,
Lieut. Thomas Bell, 9th Regt.
Lieut. W. Strong, 1st E. Regt.
Lieut. G. W. Blachley,
Lieut. Col. E. W. D. Sealy,
Lieut. Thomas Stalker, Pioneer Corps.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURE.—July 14 Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Sultany, Nacquda Syed Suffie, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 26th, Ship Sultan, Captain Mitchell, from Bombay 14th June.

28th, Ship Anna Robertson, Captain A. Henderson, from Rangoon 14th May, and Acheen 13th June.

29th, Schooner Mary Ann, Captain M. Jacob, from Colombo 21st June.

Do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain E. Tincombe, from Trincomalie 26th June.

July 1st, Dutch Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell, from Padang 28th May, Cuddalore 28th, and Pondicherry 30th June.

Do. Ship Sophia, Captain J. Barclay, from Calcutta 25th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 24th, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain J. Ringwald, for Musulipatam.

26th, Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes, for Calcutta,

27th, Ship Sultan, Captain T. Mitchell, for Calcutta.

28th, Ship La Harponeur, Captain C. Lamy, for Calcutta,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 18th American Ship Georgiana, J. Bancroft, from Philadelphia 4th January, Cape of Good Hope 15th March, Isle of France 9th May, Pondicherry 12th June.

June 19th Ship Heroine, Charles Bell, from Rangoon 16th Feb. Nuttal and Bencoolen, 12th May.

June 21. American Brig Caspian, Samuel Cook, from Boston 24th December, Isle of France 14th May, and Madras 14th June.

June 26. Ship Hussarovy, (off Calcutta) J. E. Edwin, from Bombay 3d and Madras 19th June.

Ditto Windsor Castle, D. O'Brien, from Bencoolen 23d May.

Do. Alexander, Robert Deckie, from Batavia 30th May.

Do. Edward Strettell, T. Hackwood, from Penang 20th May.

Do. Brig Highland Chief, J. Hall, from Arracan 13th June.

June 27 H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Brewer. C. B. from Rangoon 18th June.

Passengers per Ship Heroine, from Fort Marlbro :—Captain H. Davidson, Commanding Bencoolen Local Corps; Lieutenant W. James, B. L. C.; William Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon B. L. C; John Rodrick, Serjeant Major B. L. C.; 182 Men, (followers); 106 Women; 95 Children, and 2 Invalids; Mrs. Captain Davidson and Son.

Passenger per Hussarovy :—Farquharson, Esq. Mrs. Edwin and Child; and Mrs. Dickey.

Per Windsor Castle :—Captain T. C. Watson; Lieut. W. Anderson, M. W. Inglis, Esq. and two Children; European Artillery. Left Wing late Fort Marlboro' Corps Privates, &c. &c. in number 391.

Per Alexander.—Honorable D. A Overbeck, Mrs. Landall and three children; A. Landall Esq. Merchant; P. Overbeck, Esq. late Secretary at Chinsurah; Captain D. Williamson, B. A.; Mr. C. C. Arratoon, Merchant; Mrs. Murray; C. Taylor, Esq. Secretary to Colonel Cartwright; and J. Chastell, Esq. ditto to Captain William.

Per Highland Chief.—Captain Pearl, Agent for Transports; Ensign H. Usher. H. M. 44th Regiment; and Lieutenant Liptrap. B. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—June 20 Brig Futial Mobaruck, John Mordant, for Rangoon.

June 16th Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, for Madras.

Do. Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, J. Pearson, for Penang.

Do. Ship Portsea, W. Sheppard, for Singapore and China.

Do. Ship Sherburne, G. White, for Penang and China.

June 18th Ship Malabar, R. Skitter, for Penang and Singapore.

June 23d Ship John Adam, C. Drew, for China

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Dharwar, on the 22d May, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Harris, Comg. Sebundees, of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 15th Instant, Mrs. Stephen John Cross, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Asseerghur, on the 21st of June, Frederick George Casey, Infant Son of Edward C. Casey Garrison Serjeant Major.

At Surat, on the 2d Instant, of the Cholera, after about 14 hours illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Moore, of the Custom House. She has left a disconsolate husband and two small children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Poonah, on the 3d Instant of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mrs. E. Aikin, wife of Mr. James Aikin, Assistant Surgeon, and only daughter of the late Colonel S. Irton of the Madras Establishment, leaving a disconsolate husband and six Children to lament her irreparable loss. In her were combined all those good qualities which constitute a really worthy woman, and she is deservedly regretted by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Broach, of the Cholera, on Tuesday, the 5th Inst. Mrs. Mary Furnish, the wife of William Furnish, Acting Sub-Conductor of the Commissariate Department, after an illness of 38 hours, much regretted by all her friends, leaving a disconsolate husband and two children to lament their loss.

At Surat, on the 9th Instant, Charles Taylor, the fourth son of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil service on this establishment, aged nine months and two days.

MADRAS,

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th June, by the Resident at Nagpore, Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon G. T. Webb to Miss Elizabeth Gorman.

On Wednesday, the 22d instant, Mr. F. Thomson to Miss Eurlalia Cornado.

On Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Ovaun, Mr. Sarkipt Arrathoon to Mrs. Anna Kennedy, relict of the late Mr. J. Kennedy.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Taylor, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

On the 16th June, the wife of Serjeant James Doyle, of the C. O. Artificers, of a Son.

On the 18th Instant the Lady of G. Tod, Esq. of a Son

On the morning of the 22d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, of a Daugter.

On Sunday, the 26th Instant Mrs. Barker, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on Tuesday, the 28th of June, the Lady of Major Napier of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 28th May, James Macfarlane, aged 6 years.

At Courtallum, on the evening of the 14th Instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. Cranston, 27th Regiment M. N. I.

At Negapatam, on the 21st Instant, Lieutenant Irwin, of the 5th Light Cavalry.

At Pondicherry, on the 22d June, William George Harvey, Son of the late Major Henry C Harvey, of the H. C. Service, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Arcot, on the 24th. Anthony Corbett, aged 37 years.

At St. Thome, on the 25th Instant, Mr. Thomas Barrett, eldest Son of Colonel Barrett, formerly in the Service of His Highness the Nabob Omdul ul Omrah.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Patna, on Tuesday the 31st May, 1825, by the Reverend Father Julius Cesar, Mr. Joseph De Rozario, second Assistant in the Office of Patna Collectorship, to Miss Roza Maria De Almeida, second Daughter of Mr Francis De Almeida, Senior.

At Serampore, on Saturday the 4th June, at the House of Captain Lewis, by the Revd. H. Fisher, Lieutenant John Fisher, 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Lucy Vincent, third Daughter of the late Revd. J. Vincent, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

At Agra, on the 5th June, by the Rev. John Irving, B. A. Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Lyons, of the Agra Custom House, second son of Mr. John Lyons, of the same place, to Miss Elizabeth Hyde, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hyde, Conductor of Ordnance.

On the 15th June, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr E. Billon, to Miss Martha, second Daughter of the late Mr. Cumberland.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 16th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Mr. George Stone, to Miss Elizabeth DeCourcy.

At Calcutta, on the 20th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, John Cox. Esq. to Anna Frances, third Daughter of the late Colonel Charles Brierzcke, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 20th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Henry Osborn, Esq. to Mrs. Lousia Exshaw, relict of the late Lieutenant J. Exshaw, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 24th June, at the Cathedral, Mr. John Ellis, an Assistant in the Office of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to Miss Clementine Keys, second Daughter of the late Michael Keys, Esq. of Richmond, In Surrey.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 25th June, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, James Randle, Esq to Isabella Maria, the only Daughter of the late Samuel Blackburn Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 29th May, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 30th May the Lady of John Benjamin, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Samulcottah, on Thursday, the 2d June, the Lady of Henry Memardiero, Esq. 29th Regiment, of a Son.

At Jabbulpore, on the 4th June, the Lady of Captain Barnard, 51st Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 10th June, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Vincent, of a Son.

At Ballygunge, on the 14th June, the Lady of Charles Paton. Esq of a Daughter.

On the 14th June, Mrs. James Wood, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th June, the Lady of John Mackenzie, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 15th June, the Lady of Captain Smalpage, Major of Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th June, Mrs. Foresty, of a Daughter.

At Kidderpore, on Saturday, the 18th June, Mrs. D. Sharman, of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 18th June, the Lady of W. R. C. Costley, Barrack Master, of a Son.

At her residence in Pursewankun, the wife of Mr. G. G. Warwick, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, the Lady of Philip Beard, Esq. of a Son.

In Fort William, on the 18th June, the Lady of Capt W. R. Costley, Barrack Master, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 26th June, Mrs. B. D'Cruze, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On his passage from Dassoa to Sourabaya, on the 8th of January, Charles Philip Grant, Esq, aged 20 years, 3 months and 7 days.

At Cuddapah, on the 8th May, Captain H. Miller, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry,

On board the *Cara Brea Castle*, at Sea, on the 12th of January last, cut off in the prime of life, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant James Garner of the 31st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry

At Cuddalore, on the 12th May, H. W. Kensington, Esq. Civil Service.

At Trichonopoly, on the 20th May, Abraham Fenton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of H. M. 48th Regiment.

On the 25th May, in Camp near Belgaum, Captain, Richard Bridges, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Arracan, on the 29th May last, Serjeant Major John Peile, late of the 42d Regiment Bengal Native Infanty.

At Lucknow, on the 8th June, Richard Raper, the son of Captain Richard Home, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

At Kurnaul on the 9th June, Cornet J. Jackson of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Arracan, on the 11th June, Ensign R. E. Blackburn, late of the 42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

At Berhampore, on the 12th June, Rhoda Emma, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Richards, commanding in Assam.

At Allahabad, on the 13th June, Lieutenant-Colone A Campbell, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 14th June, Miss Charlotte Lankheet, the daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Lankheet, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days.

At Entally, on the 15th June, at the Residence of Mrs. Barnes, of the fever and convultion. Catherine Emma, second Daughter of Mr. H. V. Ingels, of Jeygarpore Factory, in the district of Kishnaghur.

On the 15th June, Mr. J. Fenwick, aged 20 years, much regretted.

At Serampore, on the 16th June, Joseph Taylor, Esq. of the late Firm of Messrs. Taylor and Company, aged 68 years.

On the 17th June, Captain William Garden, aged 52 years, 5 months and 4 days,

On the 17th June, Mrs. Harriet M. F. Dawson, the wife of Mr. C. Dawson, successor to the late J. Revenscroft and Co. aged 42 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 17th June, Mrs. Stratford, aged 33 years, wife of Mr. Stratford, Assistant Engineer, New Mint,

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 18th June, W. Shepheard, Esq. Commander of the Ship Portsea, aged 40 years.

At Chittagong, on the 18th June, Captain W. H. Hays, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June, Mrs. Catherine Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, aged 22 years, 3 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23d June, Mrs. Phillipina Dorothea Plyte, a native of Bimlipatam, aged 56 years and 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Charles, the infant Son of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged 1 year and 5 days.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JULY 1st, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 3½ per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, ,, uncertain
New 5 ,, ,, Prem. uncertain.

Exchange at 105½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
,, ,, 1—9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

N. B.—Few transactions have taken place in Government Securities since the opening of the New Loan.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 28th June, 1825.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Vans Agnew, C. B. of the infantry, is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's Service from the 1st Proximo in compliance with his request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of expressing in General Orders his high sense of Lieutenant Colonel Vans Agnew's meritorious conduct during an uninterrupted service of 25 years.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. CLIVE.
Sec. to Govt.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. B. Wrey, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

We are happy in being able to announce a favourable change in the Weather—during Sunday night, and the morning of yesterday we were visited by a very refreshing fall of Rain, which has considerably tended to cool the Atmosphere, and to render the hitherto sultry weather somewhat bearable—Should either of our cotemporaries be in possession of a [illegible] whether of the Bombay Courier, they will not we should hope allow this opportunity to pass without informing us how many feet of water the Tanks in the neighbourhood of Madras contain.

[*Madras Cour. June* 28.

At Elichpore a violent hurricane was experienced the end of last month, from which many of the Bungalows suffered very severely.

[*Mad. Gaz. June* 29.

The Weather at the Presidency since our last notice, has been cooler than before, latterly much more so; the Thermometer on Monday was at 86, on Tuesday at 85—and yesterday about three degrees higher.

[*Gov. Gaz. June* 30.

On Wednesday last arrived in the Roads the Ship Anna Robertson, Captain A. Henderson, from Rangoon the 14th May, and Atcheen, the 13th ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Smith; Lt.-Col. Mallet, H. M. 39th Regiment; Lieut. McLean, H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieutenant Stockwell, 28th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Cocker, 8th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. Lucas, 6th Regt. N. I.; Ensign Rand, 8th Regt. N. I.

On the following day arrived H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain Tincombe, from Trincomalie the 26th ult. also the Schooner Mary Ann, Captain M. Jacob, from Colombo the 21st ultimo, bringing 15 men of the 45th Regt.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Norfolk, Capt. M. Kingsell, from Padang 28th May, Cuddalore 28th, and Pondicherry 30th ultimo.

PASSENGER.—Monsieur Lafitte.

The homeward-bound Ship Sophia, Captain James Barclay, anchored in the Roads late yesterday evening, left Sangor Point on the 11th ultimo.—We understand the Sophia has accommodation for Passengers, and that she will positively sail on the 10th Instant.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Bellew, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Harwood, Mr. Wright, and Mr. D. Cunningham.

We learn that the Larkins, which sailed before the Sophia, has proceeded direct to England, having taken troops on board from Calcutta.

The Madras Monthly Assembly, we beg to repeat, will take place on Monday next the 4th Instant.

We have much gratification in noticing that the effects of the Charity Sermon preached on the 15th April last at St. Andrew's Church, by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, on behalf of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Widows and Orphans of Free Masons on this Establishment who have fallen in the Burman War, has not been lost sight of—A Donation of Seventy Rupees, has been recently received in aid of the Fund through the medium of the Provincial Grand Chaplain, (to enhance the value of the contribution) by an humane and charitable Individual up the Country, whose name, we regret to say, we are forbidden to mention.—This is indeed Charity in its truest sense, liberal, and done in secret.

[*Mad. Gaz. July* 2.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	24th June, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	29 0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	28 4	Premium
Discount	3 0 5	Per Cent Loan 182[illegible]-23..	2 0	Discount
At Par	1 8 4	Per Cent Loan 18[illegible]4-25...	2 8	Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount of approved Private Bills....Sa. Rs.	6	0
Ditto of Government Ditto.....	5	0
Ditto of Salary ditto.....	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 Months fixed.....	6	0

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months' sight 1s. 11d. a 2s. 0½d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Ditto Ditto 97 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th June, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

45th Foot.

Lieutenant James Reid, to be Adjutant, vice Potts, who resigns the adjutancy *only*, 10th June, 1825.

The leave of absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Captain Eyre, His Majesty's Royal Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reason assigned.

54th Regiment.—Captain Evanson, from date of embarkation for 5 weeks, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th June, 1825.

[illegible] having arrived on Baloo Ghaut, from Bombay on board the Transport George the Fourth, will, with the Sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort William, be disembarked towards Sun set this evening, and marched into Barracks. The Brigade Major to the King's Troops will, upon the landing of the Depôt, take charge of the Men, Women, and Children, and will deliver over the Soldier belonging to the 87th to that Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th June, 1825.

Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell's appointment of Captain Wainwright, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Cotton, from the 11th of April last, is confirmed.

The following Regimental and Detachment Orders are also confirmed. By Captain Shelton, Commanding Detachment 44th Regiment, dated the 6th April, 1825, appointing Lieutenant Donaldson, to act as Adjutant, Serjeant Thomas Clarke, to act as Serjeant Major, and Serjeant Symes to act as Quarter Master Serjeant to Four Companies of the Regiment, ordered on Service.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Commanding His Majesty's 54th Regiment, dated the 25th ult. appointing Lieutenant Lawless to act as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant Lawless will continue to act as Quarter Master to the Regiment until further Orders, or during the absence of Quarter Master Coates about to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned acting Staff, are appointed from this date, to the Left Division of His Majesty's 31st Foot about to proceed to Berhampore, which is to cease on the junction of the Right Wing at that station.

Lieutenant Loftus Nunn, acting Adjutant.

Lieutenant John O'Gorman, acting Quarter Master.

Colour Serjeant Christian, acting Serjeant Major.

The *Regimental* Quarter Master Serjeant attached to the Left Wing, will proceed with it to Berhampore.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

13th Light Infantry.—Major Sale, from 16th June to 15th September, 1825, to go on the river and to Berhampore, for the recovery of his health.

47th Regiment.—Lieutenant Smith, from 1st July to 1st October 1825, in extension, to remain at Berhampore, on urgent private affairs.

54th Regiment.—Quarter Master Coates, from date of embarkation for 2 years, to Europe on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment.—Brevet Captain Lukis, from 1st July to 1st September 1825, to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th June, 1825.

The leave of absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Forces Fort St. George, to Ensign Frome His Majesty's 47th Regiment, on Medical Certificate with permission to proceed to Sea, and to be absent on that account for Six months from the 3d Instant, is confirmed.

Ensign Usher His Majesty's 44th Regiment has permission to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Five Weeks, from the date of His embarkation, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of His health require it and be Certified accordingly by the Medical Board, He is to make application for leave to proceed to Sea.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant E. Maxwell, from 10th June to 9th October, 1825, to visit the Hills for the recovery of his Health.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Wymer, from 25th June to 24th September 1825, to visit the Hills on private affairs.

11th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Campbell, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe on Medical Certificate.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallowo Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

44th Regiment—Ensign Dodgin, from 24th June to 5th August 1825, on Sick Certificate.

47th Regiment—Captain Heatley, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Fort Marlbro' with its dependencies, was formally delivered over to the Dutch Commissioners on the 25th March. Thus perishes, it may be said, the British spice trade in the East, and thus has been created a monopoly for that keen and plodding people, of which we may be assured they will not fail to take the utmost advantage. We have not heard how the natives of Bencoolen relish the idea of being handed over to the Dutch in that summary way which forms such a strong feature in modern treaties; but judging from the character which the Dutch have established themselves as rulers in the Eastern seas, the probability is that they do not look forward with very complacent feelings to the prospect of being governed by their new masters.

Perhaps there never was a season in which the weather has been experienced to be hotter or more oppressive than the present one. This has been peculiarly the case at night, when most people, we have reason to suppose, have been deprived of their natural rest by the extreme heat.

Within the last fortnight, sickness has prevailed to a greater degree than formerly, and several cases have been observed, we believe, exactly resembling the epidemic that prevailed in June and July last year thoughout Calcutta and its environs. Prickly heat, too, is much compained of, as excessively troublesome.

We regret extremely to state that among the sufferers by sickness, are the Governor General and His Excellency the Commander in Chief; but we have reason to believe that they are both considerably better, and may ere long be expected to be restored to their usual good health.

We hear that the Governor General is about to take a short cruise on the river for the benefit of change of air. His Lordship's family and staff will bear him company. The trip we trust will be attended with those beneficial results to his Lordship's health which are expected from it.

[*The India Gaz. June* 20.

The Government Gazette of Monday evening confirms the interesting intelligence, which we gave some days ago, that an overland communication between Aracan and Prome, and the forces repectively under Generals Campbell and Morrison, had been opened. Although the advantages of this communication cannot at first, from the nature of the country, and the state of its inhabitants, be so immediately valuable, the event must be regarded as one of the most important, that has occurred in the history of the war; and we are a little surprized, that when we gave notice of it some time ago it should have found so little attention from our cotemporary Journals.

[*John Bull, June* 21.

On Monday evening there was held an extra meeting of the Calcutta Prenological Society, in consequence of the state of the weather having interfered with the regular one, and we are happy to say, that it was one of the most interesting of those which have yet been held, though from the uncertain state of the weather it was less numerously attended than usual. Dr. Abel having been in attendance on the Governor General the chair was taken by Mr. Grant, and the usual preparatory business having been gone through, Dr. Paterson proceeded to read a paper, on the developements of a Burmese skull presented by the President on a former occasion. The essay was exceedingly interesting, but as it is to be more largely noticed hereafter, we abstain from doing more than mentioning it here. This was followed by a paper from Mr. Dove, in discussion of certain queries proposed at the last meeting, and which will likewise be laid before the public by and bye. Considerable discussion then took place on the various subjects of the essays, and the meeting broke up, at ten o'clock. The liberal manner in which the question of Phrenology is investigated by the Society, will insure an impartial decision at least, in the end, even though it should not be a correct one. It is surprising to find medical men so apathetic regarding a science so intimately blended with that which they profess, so calculated to improve, and so certain to aid it.

[*John Bull, June* 22.

It is one of the prominent features of the War, in which we are engaged with the Burmese, that it is carried on in a country, to which the access is both circuitous and difficult; and it is another that from the nature of the defence adopted by our enemies, it is perhaps more barren of events, calculated to excite interest then any contest, in which the British Arms in the East have ever been employed. The progress of operations has likewise undoubtedly pointed out errors at the outset, which with a better knowledge of the country, and the enemy, might have been avoided; but nothing is more easy, than to propose wiser measures, at that stage of experience, where the error of those pursued has on trial been experienced. Governments, however, as well as individuals, are often called upon to act on those sudden emergencies, that allow no time for minute investigation of difficulties, but demand prompt and vigorous steps, calculated with a reference in the first instance to known and acknowledged obstacles, and in the second, as far as possible, with a view to such as may reasonably be anticipated. We are led into this train of reflexion from having heard many very sage suggestions, as to a better mode of conducting the campaign against the Burmese, than that which has been followed. Whether these far-sighted politicians would not have followed the same or perhaps a worse course, had they been at the head of affairs in this country, when our Eastern neighbours insulted our authority, and violated our territory, may admit at least of doubt, and before they condemn the Government of India, it were but just and candid to carry themselves back to this period, and to reason not from what they now know, but from all the circumstances that then presented themselves. If after a fair and impartial view of these circumstances errors can still be laid to the door of those who planned the Burman Campaign, let them bear the blame; but we protest against that indiscriminate condemnation, with which a part of the English Press abounds, grounded, as alleged, chiefly on private letters from India.

[*John Bull, June* 25.

We have extracted from the Government Gazette, a report of the debates on the Budget. With the exception of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the report is not a full one, thought it occupies above nine columns. There are allusions made by another member, to certain observations of Mr. Hume, which are not to be found in the report of Mr. Hume's speech, and other evident marks of abridgment; but notwithstanding this the debate will be found very interesting.

The augmentation of the army was passed over lightly by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who observed, that as it would certainly be hereafter a subject of debate, it was not his wish to bring it prominently forward, until the army estimates were presented to the house. The result of the financial operations of the last year, have already been laid before our readers, and it is unnecessary therefore to recur to them; an increasing surplus is anticipated by the Chanchellor of the Exchequer, for the next four years, notwithstanding the diminution of taxes which he proposes, and the augmentation of the army. A number of small and unproductive taxes are to be repealed, and the duty on British spirits is to be reduced to 5s. a gallon, from 10s. 6d. the present duty. On this subject we must remark, that as the avowed object is to increase the consumption in England, and reduce the smuggling from the Scottish side of the border, we think that these purposes would have been better answered by equalizing the duties at once. As it is, the duty in Scotland being only 2s. 6d. and the English duty being 5s. a very sufficient temptation remains for smuggling, and the fair dealer is still left but a very poor chance. We are sorry to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer yielding in this instance to the influence of a small knot of London monopolists, who have nearly the whole distilling business of the South of England in their hands, and who fancy their interest lies in keeping up high duties, because by that means persons of moderate capital are deterred from competition.

In other respects, there is not much to remark on the proposed reductions, except that we are sorry to find that the Beer tax is not among those to be repealed. The reduction of the wine duties has already been mentioned in all the papers.

Mr. Whitmore, in his speech, proposed the equalization of the duties on East and West Indian sugar, but this recommendation stands but little chance of being attended to. That Gentleman also gave notice of his intention to move for the repeal of the corn laws, a motion to which we look forward with the greatest interest, though we almost depair of its success, from the inveterate obstinacy and iguorance of the landed interest, who still in spite of demonstration, imagine that their interests and those of the Community at large, are opposed to each other, and who have power enough to give their absurdities and oppression the force of law.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 25.

In this morning's Report the arrival of H. M. Ship Tamar was announced, from Rangoon the 11th instant.

We have waited till the last moment in expectation of being favored with some accounts from the army under Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, but with the exception of every thing being quiet at Prome and elsewhere in the vicinity of that position, nothing particular has transpired.

Letters from Chittagong of the 21st advert to the dreadful weather lately experienced in that part of the Bengal. The loss of human lives is said to be estimated at several thousands in the Noacolly district alone; Cattle were drowned in great numbers, and the havoc among the Salt Golahs is represented as immense.

We are happy to be able to inform the public, that three-fourths of the Service having already notified their assent to the terms of the Civil Fund, the scheme will be immediately commenced upon. Only five dissents have been received. It is, we understand, confidently anticipated that fully seven-eights of the Service will subscribe to the Fund.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Accounts have been received confirming the loss of the Ship Britannia, Captain Mackie. She was wrecked on the 4th January, by striking on the Brille, a dangerous coral reef in the Eastern Seas, which does not appear above water, and is not accurately laid down in any Chart. The Captain, Officers and Crew of the Britannia have been all saved, and also a considerable part of the Cargo They have arrived at Batavia.

On the 5th May, we stated that the *Britannia* was seen on the 15th February, by the *John Munro*, running along Oby Major—a piece of information, which it now appears must have been incorrect, as the vessel was lost six weeks before the time mentioned by our informant; and was never within seven hundred miles of where she was said to have been seen.

[*Govt. Gaz. June* 27.

By a communication from Arracan, dated 11th instant, we are led to understand that the somewhat precipitate return of the party which had moved upon Talak or Dalak, was chiefly owing to the alarming story of a man who represented himself as having been taken prisoner by the Burmese, whom he stated as being in great force and nearly at hand. This tale, we believe, was afterwards found to be in a great measure groundless.

[*The India Gaz. June* 27.

We have seen letters from Rangoon to the 5th Inst. They are extremely meagre of intelligence. They mention the receipt of letters from Prome of the 1st inst---adding "no news.---abundance of bullocks for slaughter and draught to be had in the country"---"*no chance of peace.*" We begin to be not a little surprized, that things should remain in this state as to the prospect of peace. We have it asked would it not be possible, by skilful negotiation, and able negotiators, to make some impression on his Majesty of Ava, now that he must have seen our power of annoying, and ultimately, however slowly, humbling him to the dust? We are rather disposed to marvel too, that we should hear so little of any attempt, to satisfy the Golden Councils, that it would be to his mutual advantage if he would come to a proper understanding But while as yet little has been accomplished by dint of arms, less appears to be attempting by means of negociation.

[*John Bull, June* 27.

English News.

THE SCOTSMAN,—FEBRUARY 12.

ITINERATING LIBRARIES.—We take blame to ourselves for neglecting so long to notice these truly useful institutions, established in East Lothian by the enlightened benevolence of Mr. Samuel Brown, and a few other individuals. Each library consists of 50 volumes of a useful character, generally relating to religion, morals, history, mechanics, husbandry, geography, &c. It is sent to a village, and put under the care of some person who is willing to serve as librarian gratuitously; and after remaining there for two years, is removed to another station. The books are allowed to be read by all persons above twelve years of age, who agree to take proper care of them. No charge is made for their use; but small fines are levied for neglecting the regulations as to returning them, and a compensation is required for any injury beyond what fair use may occasion. When one lot of 50 volumes is removed, it is replaced by another; and as there are 20 of these ambulatory lots, all of which form, as it were, sections of one parent library, and of course are never duplicates of one another, the appetite for reading is kept up by a constant succession of books which are new to the readers. Again, by adding 50 or 60 volumes to the parent library every year, the command of this variety of reading is insured, for an indefinite period. Mr. Buchan, of Kelloe has established libraries of the same kind in Berwickshire, which pass from village to village, with this difference in the plan, however, that each reader pays twopence per month, or two shillings per annum. The books in both cases have been provided from the produce of voluntary subscriptions—from individuals or societies. The plan in its leading features we consider excellent. We have often recommended the institution of parish libraries, as a proper supplement to our parish schools. But we were not aware at how small an expence, by this ambulatory method, the whole labouring population of the country might be commodiously supplied with books. The secret of this economy lies in a very obvious circumstance. Whoever has been much conversant with the proceedings of subscription libraries will be aware, that when their members continue stationary, as those of a village library must do, the older portion of the books, comprising four-fifths of *the whole*, lie useless in the shelves, while the works which are newly purchased—whether new in themselves or not—are read with avidity. But the four-fifths of the library which familiarity has made of no value to their present possessors, would have all the charms of novelty if transferred to the next village, which has in its library a different set of books, equally useless to itself, and equally valuable to its neighbour. Now, books are only of value so far as they are read; and the *dead* stock of a library, which in some cases constitutes nine parts of ten, is so much capital lying useless. We have no doubt, then, that by adopting this mode of quickening the circulation of knowledge, ten pounds may be made to go as far as a hundred expended on stationary libraries. The great advantage of the plan, however, is, not simply that it is cheap—but that its cheapness renders that practicable which it would otherwise be beyond our power to accomplish. With a very moderate sum—with an annual contribution of no more than £250—Mr. Brown thinks it would be possible to furnish a small itinerating library for every parish in Scotland in twenty years.—By disposing these into circulating groups of 20 or 30, many a one who reaps scarcely any more advantage from the knowledge of letters than if he were born in Lapland, would, in the course of his active life, have access to 1000 or 1500 volumes, consisting of all the best standard books in the language. But to secure a permanent existence to these libraries, it is indispensible that they should yield at least a part of the funds required for their own support. A monthly payment of twopence, or a similar sum exacted each time a volume is issued, would go a considerable way to cover the expense. Mr. Brown has also in view to circulate among the rural population, by the same means, a number of books relating specially to agriculture, and those mechanic arts commonly exercised in villages. When this is done, and when these itinerating libraries are sufficiently numerous and ample, our rural population will enjoy advantages corresponding to those which the Mechanics' Institutes have conferred on the artizans of towns. It is easy to see that the two species of institutions, with the multiplication of cheap editions, and cheap periodicals, will eventually produce a wonderful change—we may rather say a great and salutary revolution in the habits, opinions, powers, and general character of the labouring classes of society. We have infinitely more faith in the good effects of diffused knowledge, than in Mr. OWEN'S parallelograms, or any artificial scheme of moral discipline, though planned by a Socrates or a Solomon. We wish some individual (or knot of individuals) possessing wealth, leisure, and influence, would set his shoulders to the work The field is large, and much may be accomplished with very slender means.

THE STAR,—FEBRUARY 12.

Accounts from York, Upper Canada, announce the destruction of the centre and north wing of the Parliament House, in that town. The fire broke out about midnight of the 30th ult. in the north wing, and burnt with such fury as to defeat every effort to save that wing, and the main body of that extensive building. The south wing was saved, by great exertion, but not until considerable injury had been done. The fire originated in the rooms appropriated for the use of Dr. Powell and his clerks, the whole of whose valuable papers are lost. The loss to the Province is not less than eighty thousand dollars, besides the want of a suitable place for the Members of the Legislature to assemble in at their approaching Session.

CANINE SMUGGLERS.—An account from the frontiers of France, says—"The triple line of French Custom-house Officers have been for some time on the alert; some of the posts have been removed to other places to watch

for he numerous packs of dogs which arrive from Belgium with prohibited goods. These intelligent animals are perfectly well trained, and carry into France, across fields and through bye ways, the produce of foreign manufacture. —Some of these poor animals have already fallen victims; when they are perceived within musket shot, a running fire is kept up against them, which, with all their activity, they cannot always escape."

THE TIMES,—February 14.

The Irish papers in the interest of the Catholic Association have opened upon Parliament with a hue and cry about the re-enacting of the "old penal code." This is a mixture of ignorance and fury: no person has entertained any such intention: there is no resemblance between the penal code which affected Catholics only, but most sensibly, and the new nonsense-code, which is designed to operate upon Orangemen as well as Associators; but which will not prevent either faction from pursuing its own object in forms, and through channels, not cognizable or associable by any law that the wit of man can devise; except, indeed, it be such a law as would render the dominions of George IV. one vast and intolerable prison. Mr. O'Connell, it is true, in measured phrase, admonishes his brother to pay strict obedience to the Legislature, the instant that an act shall have passed for putting down the Association under that especial title. But mark the further expressions of this demure and modest penitent:—"*Beyond* what the *law* may exact, *no* "submission can be expected, that will prevent the Association from pursuing the most "effectual mode of embodying the liberal sentiments of their Protestant friends with their "own views, &c. &c." There it is. "We "will obey the *letter* of the act of Parliament, "but depend upon it we shall find out some "way of driving our jaunting cars through it. "We will out-pettifog my Lord Eldon, "whatever his Lordship's dear friend, Mr. "Plunkett, may promise on our behalf, of "magnanimity, resignation, and so forth. With "the help of our good allies, the Corporation "Juries of Dublin, we shall puzzle and plague "Mr. Attorney-General yet, as much "as ever the Orangemen contrived to do." And, accordingly, Mr. O'Connell starts in this chase of Catchpole after Catholic, at the very top of his speed. He fulfils his pledge almost before he makes it, having already given notice of a motion for transforming the Association into a "*Liberal Club*," which is to meet in the very rooms hitherto occupied by the creature about to undergo this metempsychosis—to be composed of the same parties—to pursue the same objects—to address themselves to the same passions—to wield the same powers---to continue the same dangers---and to propagate the same bitter and poisonous fruits. Is not this wise and beautiful legislation? Is not this most vigorous and effective policy? Mr. Plunkett confesses, with befitting candour, that the Association is but the symptom of the fever which he deplores, and that his new law undertakes for nothing but to repress the symptom. The Right Honorable Gentleman's attempt is an humble one; yet promises, as we have seen, by far too much. Instead of changing the seat of the disorder, it will not repress a single indication of it: the eruption will be as thick, as offensive, and dangerous as ever. It is no case for blistering, still less for bleeding, nor for quackery of any sort: the open air, liberty, and ease of mind, are the only specifics for this constitutional malady. Why, then, cannot such natural, such providential cures, be administering? Alas! the *doctors disagree* —the college is divided; each stands by the theory which first brought him into practice,—the unfortunate sufferer is not worth considering, and the Sangrados, who constitute the majority, have the multitude yelling round, "Give us plenty of hot water and blood." In the mean time Messrs. O'Connel and Shiel have each (like good Catholics) his patron Saint. Shiel has quitted the shrine of St. Donoughmore, whom the Kerry pilgrim still professes to worship; and much learned vituperation hath flowed from this unsightly schism.

Shooting Party at Stratfieldsaye.—Among the distinguished guests entertained by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at his recent shooting party, were—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Frederick Cholmondeley, Lord Palmerston, Marquis of Salisbury, Sir John Shelley and Lady, Right Honorable Charles Arbuthnot, his Lady, and two daughters, Colonel Ponsonby, and C. S. Lefevre, Esq. They were out four days, and enjoyed most excellent sport, as will be seen by the annexed return of the number of birds, &c. killed:---First day, at Silchester, 78 pheasants, 3 woodcocks, 24 hares, 14 rabbits---total 119. Second day, at Stratfieldsaye, 119 pheasants, 4 woodcocks, 101 hares, 39 rabbits---total, 263. Third day, at Heckfield, 124 pheasants, 3 partridges, 8 woodcocks, 88 hares, 38 rabbits---total, 261. Fourth day, at Kisseley, 93 pheasants, 5 woodcocks, 71 hares, 51 rabbits, 4 snipes---total, 224, Grand total for the four days, 867. A large portion of the game was distributed among the tenantry of each place.

HIGH TIDES AND INUNDATIONS.

About the time of the last full moon, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of last week, the Thames Wall, in the levels of Dartford, Stones, Crayford, and Erith, on the Kentish-side, was breached in many places, and overflowed for several miles, whereby some thousands of acres of valuable land were, and continue to be completely inundated.

An extraordinary high tide took place about mid-day at Feversham on Thursday se'nnight; the water flowed in with such astonishing rapidity, that houses were almost surrounded before the inmates perceived its approach, or apprehended its consequences: the rooms of many houses were from one to three feet deep in water.

At a place called Fowley Island, in the neighbourhood of Conger, the tide broke over the embankments, and flowed so fast, that the inhabitants were unable to make their escape, or to save any of their property from the ravages of the water. The inmates were obliged to force through the thatch of their dwelling, and thus got on the top of it, until some persons came in a boat, and thus rescued them from their perilous situation.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday week, the tide rose to a very unusual height at Sheerness; on Friday it rose to a level with the pier and the sea-wall between Sheerness and Queenborough; at the top of high water, the water washed over the wall adjoining the pier, and flowed into Blue Town at a considerable rate, inundating several of the lanes and streets, the pier, filling the cellars, lower rooms of houses, and other places of low situation; on the north-east side of the Government works, the sea made a considerable breach in the outer wall, and presently filled the moat surrounding the battery.

On the Flemish coast, the late tempestuous weather, and unusually high tides, have been more destructive than in England. On the 4th instant, at noon, the whole town of Ostend was in great alarm---the sea, overflowing the dikes and quays near the port, inundated some of the streets. The sea-dike has sustained considerable injury; the dikes which keep off the water of the port will need great repair. The principal part of the wharf called the Planket was washed down, together with one end of the basin. At Flushing the water rose from seven to eleven feet in the street; and at Dunkirk a brig was wrecked in endeavouring to enter the harbour. The body of a man dressed in the Scotch costume was washed ashore on the coast, having about him one hundred pounds and several papers, which have been delivered to the Authorities.

At Firmonde, the water ran over the bridge, and inunda ed several streets; and some of the dikes about the town were carried away. The whole parish of Grimberger is under water, and the inhabitants, 100 in number, were brought off in boats.

The *Amsterdam Courant* contains a long article on the subject, in which it is stated, that the water had broke through the dike, near Durgendam, in the Waterland, and inundated 10,000 acres of land. The inhabitants were obliged to take refuge on the roofs of their houses. The Captains of the merchantmen were gone to bring them away in their boats, and had already saved great numbers; they were still employed in bringing off the remainder, and also the cattle, which were in the midst of the water.—*Country paper.*

THE COURIER,—February 24.

We understand that a company of merchants, in whose favour an extensive grant of land has been made by the Colombian Government, are about to form an Association for the purpose of promoting the colonization of British subjects in that country.

Madame Catalani's farewell concert in Bath, took place on Tuesday last, when she was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The rooms were crowded to suffocation, there being in them upwards of 1500 persons, and many were obliged to return without obtaining admission.

By an order in Council, inserted in the Gazette of Saturday last, the import duties on coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and snuff, pepper, spirits, wine, and all other foreign goods now subject, upon importation, to duties collected by the Excise, except tea, are to be placed wholly under the management of the Commissioners of the Customs from the 5th of April next.

On the 19th inst. the Lapwing, brig sloop, of 10 guns, was launched from Chatham.

The Formidable, of 84 guns, wil shortly be launched at Chatham. Another ship of 84 guns, to be called the Monarch, will be laid down in place of the Formidable.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that by the Act 4 Geo. iV. c. 41, every ship or vessel using the sea, must take out a fresh register at the Custom-house at the port she belongs to, during the present year.

On Monday evening, between 300 and 400 gentlemen were locked up in the Royal Exchange, owing to their non-compliance with the regulation of departing at the customary signal.

We are requested to state that during the time, which will probably be about a fortnight, that some repairs are going on at the King's Theatre, the performances of the Italian Opera will take place at the Haymarket Theatre, which will open on Saturday next with *Il Don Giovanni* and the ballet of *L'Offrande aux Graces.*

Extract of a private letter from a Gentleman at Brussels:—"Sir William Congreve has been here, accompanied by Mr. Daniel, who is well known as a first-rate scientific practial man. They have been well received every where, and have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Report speaks very favourably of their undertaking, and many have written to their agents in London to become shareholders. They have contracted to light St. Petersburg and Moscow for thirty years. Sir William is now gone to Berlin."

Accounts from Spain represent King Ferdinand as restored to health, and very busy with his Ministers in dreaming the reconquest of America. Symptoms of sedition, however, begin to manifest themselves at Madrid. Freemasonry is found in active revival, and extending itself to the youths in Schools and Colleges. In the provinces the standard of insurrection is stated to be openly raised. A band of mounted Guerillas, calling themselves Constitutionalists, have shown themselves in Estremadura and Gallicia—and serious disturbances broke out at Valladolid. It is true, that reports like these have already and frequently been conveyed through the French Papers. They should therefore not obtain too ready belief. There is one statement, however, which, if correct, would go near to establish their truth. It is (according to the *Quotidieane*) that a strong division of French troops has passed the Bidassoa, for the purpose of occupying cantonments on the Ebro, left vacant by another French division, which has passed into Estremadura and Gallicia, neither of which provinces are within the line of occupation.

Blunders Of The Daily Newspapers.

We are extremely sorry to learn from the *Post* of Wednesday last, that the present severe weather is felt by all classes—for that benevolent Journal inserts an advertisement "To the Public afflicted with coughs, colds, and asthmas."

As if this were not enough, however, the *Times* of Thursday tries to induce the same public to purchase two other diseases: "Stone and Gravel. From fifty thousand tons to any quantity, to be disposed of. Address to Mr. Sholl, 7, Clement's Inn."

The *Post*, usually sufficiently courteous, informs us on Friday, that certain ladies not only cannot keep their heads above water, but that they are delighted with their situation:—"The Duchess of Beaufort and her fair daughters appear pleased with their *marine situation.*"

Some other friends of the same paper, however, are not so highly "pleased with their marine situation;"—"Sir John Grey and Lady Egerton have given up their *marine residence*, and are returned to town."

At Tunbridge Wells, we are sorry to hear, they complain, even at this period of the winter, that the roads are stopped up with *flies.*

The *Post* tells us, that the Cabinet, on Wednesday night, attracted *a fine audience.*

We should be glad to know where the lady was born, referred to in the advertisement from the *Times*:—"At Maida hill. A seminary for young ladies, by *a French and English lady.*"

"The Duke of St. Albans has suffered slightly from the *gout* of late, in other respects his Grace enjoys *good health.*"

"Every thing remains in *statu quo* at the Pavilion."

These two paragraphs are both from the Post of the same day: we should be glad to know whether the "statu's" refers to his Grace's *gout* or *good health.*

"As P. S. John Mildmay, Esq. M. P., was shooting on Avington Manor, in company with the Duke of Buckingham, his double-barrelled gun burst, and injured his left hand so much, that *the thumb* has been obliged to be taken off. *It is hoped that he will lose no other part of it.*" Quære, how much more of the thumb would the Post have than the whole of it?

The following paragraph from the Times will surprise none of our readers who know how London milk is manufactured: "A milk walk to be sold, doing 4 barn gallons per day, *with or without* 3 *cows.*"

How differently elegance in men and pianofortes is estimated, may be seen from the Herald: "To be sold, an elegant piano forte with *twisted legs.*"

How far this advertisement from the Post will induce purchasers, will depend upon their love for what Fielding calls "the lovely part of the lovely girl that sat on horseback:" "To be sold, a *beautiful lady's* mare."

The Post evidently intends the following to be answered by Lilliputian cooks: "Wanted in *a small gentleman's* family, residing at Brighton, a cook."

"An *Epigramme d'Agneau* from the Post; *On a Lady observing it was dark, and that night had arrived.*

Then close thine eyes, sweet girl, I pray,
If you would have it night;
For while they shine it must be day,
They give such radiant light."

This is the Post's last joke,—we sincerely hope it will be its last;—"I was at Paris about two months since. The way the French pronounce Mr. M'Adam's name sounds exactly *Mac a Damn.*"

A good reason for increasing the inmates of a house, we copy from the Post of yesterday;—"Bath. A lady *whose house will not admit of her receiving more than* 8 *or* 10 *boarders*, is desirous of *increasing* the society by receiving ladies and gentlemen *to dine or to tea.*"

We complain of the slave trade, the following is a proof that some of us suppose ourselves to have as good a right over the bodies of our whites, as the planters over those of their blacks. We quote from the Advertiser of Thursday: "A house *and lodgers* to be let at 55*l.* per annum."

In the Covent-Garden play bill of Friday, Hymen, a gentleman well known about town, is placed in the list of *ladies.*

The Drury-Lane play bill announces the performance of the part of *Guy Mannering* by Mr. Sapio. It happens that the period embraced by the play only allows for our knowing him as *Colonel* Mannering, and that Mr. Sapio plays (or rather sings,) *Henry Bertram.*

The John Bull of Sunday last announces, that "two hundred sermons, *also a double barrelled gun*, are to be sold." We sincerely wish the Reverand Gentleman *a Canon.*

The Morning Chronicle of Friday, praise the Americans for their "vacuity of religion," for *variety*, we presume. *Fine Writing* (from the Post of yesterday):

"It was one of those beautiful days in which winter, flinging aside his robe of snows and storms, wreaths his hoary brows with a garland of sun-beam, and wins the idle woodblast to breathe on its Eolian harp, a melancholy but melodious hymn to the morning. At the appointed hour the church was filled with an attentive and devout assembly, and a choir from a neighbouring village attended, to assist by their harmonic powers in the service of the Sabbath, and as an additional honour to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester."

The Dulwich Overseers have put up the following notice "For burglary, 10*l.* For cutting the pipes, 5*l.* For stealing a horse, 2*l.*' Other crimes are paid in proportion. How can any body wonder at the increase of crimes, when rewards (as it seems,) are thus offered for their commission?

The Times, of the other day, suggests an ingenious mode of evading the act against the Emigration of Artisans:

"J. Pedley begs to inform his customers and the public, that he is now enabled to *pack the best natives* in large sized barrels, at only 5*s.* 6*d.* each."

An appropriate spot for a duel: "A meeting took place on Wednesday morning at the back of the powder magazine Hyde Park, between Ensign G.——s and H. O. B.——s, Esq." (Hobs, we presume.)

A good shot: "T. W. Giffard, Esq. on Monday week killed *eighteen wild ducks and eight coots* on Chillinghand Pool, at *one shot.*"

A namesake of the same gentleman has been equally lucky; though *his* ducks bear to those bagged by *T. W. Giffard*, Esq. the same proportion which Falstaff's *bread* bore to his *sack*; "Mr. Mytton and Mr. Water Giffard, on Friday week, killed 276 head of game, &c. at Halston, viz. 197 pheasants, 67 hares, five rabbits, six woodcocks, *and one duck.*—*Telescope, December* 19, 1824.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

We hear, with great regret, that the Duke of Wellington can find no relief from those periodical attacks of the *tic douloureux*, to which he has been so long a martyr. His Grace has lately suffered to a greater excess than ever.

The presence of Lord Granville, our Ambassador at Paris, in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, was very unexpected. The noble Lord's journey to England is said to be for the purpose of arranging with the Duke of Northumberland all the preliminary preparations for the mission of his Grace, his Majesty having selected the noble Duke to represent him as King of the United Kingdom at the approaching coronation of the King of France and the pageant at Rheims.

The Speaker's Dinners.---On Saturday the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary dinner at his official residence next to the House of Commons. It took place at seven o'clock, and was attended by those Ministers who are Commoners, Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, together with the leading Ministerial Members, to the number of 30 in all. On Sunday (yesterday) 30 of the most distinguished Opposition Members were invited to the second Parliamentary dinner; amongst the invitations were Lord J. Russel, Sir J. Mackintosh, Sir John Newport, Sir H. Parnel, Mr. M. Brougham, &c. The two next dinners, which will also be given on Saturday and Sunday, will likewise have some reference to the "side of the House," but after that period, the invitation will be made, to the amount of about thirty for each dinner, for dinners on Saturday and Sunday till all the Members of the House have been invited. The present Speaker's Parliamentary Dinners surpass those of all his predecessors in profusion, taste, and splendour. The Right Hon. Gentleman has about eight French cooks, at the head of whom is M. Ude, who rather ostentatiously traces his origin at least to Ude who came in with the "Conqueror!" The wines, too, do justice to the dinners. These official dinner parties take place in a spacious, curious, and antique chamber, directly under the present House of Commons. The Speaker's Parliamentary Levees, which take place on Saturday evenings after nine o'clock, have not been fixed.---*Morning Paper.*

The Theatre Royal, in the Hay market, will open on the 15th of April, aided by the admirable talents of Liston and a long list of personages from the country, who have conspicuously figured as kings and heroes of the mimic scene during the last year.

It is rather a singular coincidence that the family of Vestris compose a moiety of all the talent of the Italian Opera-House in its various departments:---Madame Vestris, Mad. Ronzi

Vestris, Chas. Vestris, Ronzi de Begnis the sister of Ronzi Vestris, and Stephano Vestris, the venerable Poet of the Opera House, are all engaged.

Great Railway.—On Friday, a respectable meeting of the subscribers to the projected Railway from the East to the West Seas of Scotland, by Edinburgh, Glasgow and Paisley was held in Walker's Hotel, Glasgow. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon was in the Chair. Lord Archd. Hamilton, Lord Belhaven and Stention, Sir James Stewart, and a number of leading Gentlemen, were present. A deputation from the Edinburgh subscribers also attended. It was resolved, that the proposed scheme would materially advance the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of Scotland, and that a survey should be made of the most practicable and useful lines. A committee in Glasgow was nominated, to co-operate with the one already appointed in Edinburgh, and it was agreed for the present to limit the capital stock to £300,000, of which a great proportion has already been subscribed.

His Majesty—Most of the daily papers tell us that "the King is well." This mode of announcement is very suspicious. The truth is the King has not been ill. His Majesty (thank Heaven) eats, drinks, sleeps, laughs heartily, amuses himself, and sometimes gets into a passion as well as his loving subjects. It is true that the King does not, like his cotemporary of France, count his beads at four in the morning, and then throw the rosary to his Highness and go hunting; our King is at this miserable cold hour snug in bed, as most of his loving subjects are. Nor does he meet the *beau ideal* of the countryman, who, when he came to town to see the King, exclaimed "Lord bless us! why he ben't a king, he be a mon, sure enow, and a nation fine un too. Dang un, I like the King mainly now he be a man."

Olla Podrida. A Literary Husband.—Frederic Morell was translating *Libanius*, when some one came and told him that his wife, who had been languishing some time, was extremely ill, and wished to speak to him. "I have only," said he, "*two periods* to translate, and I will then come to see her." A second messenger informed him she was on the point of death. "I have not more than *two words* to finish," said Morell, "return to her—I will be there as soon as you." A moment after another messenger brought an account of her death: "I am very sorry," said he, "she was a very good woman," and then continued his translation!

No rum in the vault.—Some years ago, the lady of an English Baronet, who was cruelly suspected of being fond of genuine Jamaica, departed this life, and orders were sent to the sexton to have the family vault opened to receive the body. He did so, but finding it full, he wrote back for answer that he was sorry her ladyship could not be buried there, as there was no *rum* in the vault.

Supplies of food.—Handel required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for three," and on receiving the answer to this question, "*Is de dinner ready?*" "As soon as the company come," he said, "*contstrepito*" Den pring up te tinner *prestissimo*, I am de Company."

The New London Bridge.—In consequence of the number of men necessarily employed in driving the piles of the above bridge, the contractors, a few days since, resolved, in order to reduce the expenses of the undertaking, to erect a machine similar to the celebrated tread mill, and by which two men are enabled to raise a massive piece of iron, called a monkey, weighing no less than 13 cwt.; and which is afterwards let fall upon the piles, in order to drive them into the bed of the river. By this contrivance, a very great saving of labour is effected, two men being enabled to do the work of four. It has however completely disappointed the expectations of the projectors of it, the legs of the workmen being severely injured by the re-action of the wheel of the mill, when the monkey is detached from the pulley. Yesterday morning several of the men were so severely injured by the wheel striking against their legs as to be unable to continue their work, and were ultimately conveyed to the Hospital; in consequence of which the Directors have resolved to discontinue the use of the machine altogether. Among the sand dug up from the bed of the river, a great number of very ancient silver and copper coins have been found, a quantity of which are now in the possession of Mr. Clifford, the landlord of the Waterman's Arms, near the Southwark side of London Bridge, and whose house is daily filled with company to witness the progress of the workmen in the erection of the new bridge.

Protecting duties. In many parts of the interior of Ireland the taking off the protecting duties has operated most favourably. In the article of worsted gloves alone, a material extra consumption has taken place, in consequence of Ireland being able to furnish this article cheaper than it can be manufactured in England. This is, no doubt, gratifying intelligence to the true friends of the country, while it abundantly proves that the system of free trade, which has lately been acted upon, is calculated, by increasing demand, to augment national wealth.

French Melodies.—A very pretty collection of the most popular French airs has recently been published under the above title. The airs are well selected, and the poetry by Mr. Roche has considerable merit. The lithographic embellishments are also beautiful. Upon the whole, *French Melodies* will form an admirable companion for the other national melodies which have been published within the last few years and which are becoming so popular.

THE COURIER,—February 21.

MR. TIERNEY AND POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

Among the many amusing scenes which the late long protracted debate in the House of Commons presented, that which fell to the lot of Mr. Tierney to exhibit, was, perhaps, the most marvellous for its boldness and striking effect, and proved with what excellent tact and judgment the Whigs appropriate to each performer the part which he is to play in their political Dramas.

Mr. Tierney attacked certain members of his Majesty's Government for inconsistency, in continuing to belong to an administration, which did not, as a Cabinet measure, force forward the free admission of the Catholics to equal rights with the rest of their fellow-subjects. Is Mr. Tierney's memory on the decline, or does he put it on and off with his great coat in debate, when it suits him? Does he, who so boldly stands forward, the unabashed accuser of others, because they would not be made the fools of the party to which he belongs, but cannot lead, remember the time when Lord Sidmouth formed an administration, the corner stone of which was resistance to the Catholic Claims? which owed its existence to Mr Pitt leaving office, because he could not carry that question? Who was he *only one* of the party which advocated that measure, that joined Lord Sidmouth! Mr. Tierney!!! And now did he join him? Did he reserve his opinion upon that question? Did he accept office, avowing in Parliament that he did so, meaning to take the first practical opportunity of assisting the cause he professed to support? Did he express his disapprobation of that cry of "No Popery," which clamoured loud against the candid opinions of his political life? Not he!! He accepted a subordinate office, at an immeasurable distance from the Cabinet, which precluded him even from hinting at an opinion upon the matter—which swathed and bound him up without the power of struggle or resistance in the swaddling clothes and the bandages of Lord Sidmouth's No Popery administration, like an Egyptian mummy, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet! Did he move?—He could not. Did he speak?—He did not—and we remember well that, at the time, Lord Sidmouth got himself compared to the Peer who bought Punch at the fair, but could not make him squeak.

What did Mr. Tierney then do for the Catholics? Nothing, for he was gagged.—What did he do for his Country? Nothing. for he gagged himself,—What did he do for himself?—He duly received in silence his quarter's salary! And when Lord Sidmouth's Administration was broken up, he came back to his former friends, who good—naturedly kept his seat vacant for him, and once more opened his oracular lips—the loud advocate of Catholic Emancipation! He joined in the cry of the pack that hunted out Mr. Pitt's Administration. He partook, with the rest of the hounds, in the prey which they ran down, and NOW, he has the—what shall we call it? for we wish to speak with respect of the conduct of every Member of Parliament—the boldness and the courage to rail in good set terms against those who thought it right, rather than be made the instruments in the hands of a party with which they had not a single opinion in common, to join a Cabinet, one half of which was composed of Members who, upon the subject of Catholic Emancipation, agreed with them in opinion, at a time when the majority of the House of Commons had decided in favour of that question, and under the positive agreement that they should, at all times, be at liberty to express, and if they thought fit, to press, both in the Cabinet and in Parliament, their opinions on the measures of Irish politics. We congratulate Mr. Tierney upon this proof of the recovery of his health and his faculties, both of which we had feared, for some time past, were on the decline. May he live long, to give us repeated similar evidence of his CONSISTENCY!

Impertinence of Small Critics.—A man of genius and great sensibility to beautiful scenery, used to tell of his having visited, at day-break, a mountain in Wales, that commanded peculiarly charming prospects, in order to view the effects of a sunrise. It was unfortunately necessary, however, to have a Welsh guide, and the Welchman thought himself in duty bound to explain all the beauties that lay around him. He concluded his long jargon by saying, whilst he pointed to the orb of day, "and there you see the sun rising as naturally as possible." Was not this man a near resemblance to many critics on Shakspeare? —Campbell. *Lectures on Poetry.*

DEATH OF THE HON. F. ASHLEY COOPER BY BOXING.

The following particulars of this melancholy circumstance are extracted from the evidence given before the Coroner:—

On Sunday last as the Hon. F. A. Cooper, who is the fifth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and —— Wood, son of Col. Wood, were playing in the ground belonging to the school at Eton, some words arose between them and they pushed each other. Who gave the first assault is differently stated; but from words they proceeded to blows and had fought several minutes, when the Chaplain came up and separated them. It was subsequently determined that they should meet on the following afternoon, and terminate their differences by a pugilistic contest. The majority of the scholars were present to witness the battle, and the combatants stripped, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and commenced fighting. Mr. Cooper was smaller in stature than his opponent, his age was under 15 years, and his opponent, half a head taller, and about the same age. Mr. Wood had the advantage in point of strength, but the quickness and precision of Mr. Cooper were remarkable for one so young, and he declared that he would never give in. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds, he became weak and exhausted, and it was evident he was not a match for Mr. Wood, and he ought to have been taken away. Some of the "backers" had brought brandy into the field, and the second of Mr. Cooper, in the eleventh round, poured a quantity down Mr C.'s throat, and he recovered his wind and strength. The young men continued fighting from four till nearly six o'clock. They fought about sixty rounds, and at the end of the last round Mr. Cooper fell very heavily upon his head, and never spoke afterwards.—He was carried off the ground to his lodgings, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Knapp, by his brothers, who were present at the fight. He was put to bed; but no medical assistance was sent for till four hours afterwards, a short time before he expired. Several witnesses were examined, when after a careful investigation the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Wood, the principal, and Alex. Wellesley Leith, the second. The result of the inquiry produced an extraordinary sensation in the College. The Coroner immediately issued his warrant against the parties. Mr. Leith is said to be closely allied to a noble family, as well as Mr. Wood.

As soon as the death of Mr. Cooper was known expresses were sent off to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other relations of the deceased, to inform them of the lamentable catastrophe. On Tuesday morning the Secretary of the Noble Earl arrived at Eton, and took away the deceased's two brothers; and about one o'clock, Colonel Wood arrived at Eton, and evinced much sorrow at the event which had taken place.

On Wednesday morning, on the names of the Collegians being called over, William Wood was given to understand that he must consider himself in custody, but that arrangements had been made to prevent the necessity of his being sent to the county gaol, as he would be allowed to remain at his tutor's on an understanding that the constable would also be permitted to reside in the house, and to accompany him whenever he should leave it.

The funeral of the Hon. F. Ashley Cooper is fixed for this day, when it is intended to have the coffin, containing the body introduced into the College Chapel while the boys are assembled there, and to deliver to them an address suited to the melancholy occasion.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has declared his intention not to prefer any indictment on the occasion, so that the parties will only be tried on the Coroner's warrant. Mr. Leith left the College immediately after the verdict had been returned against him, and it is understood will not resign himself till the day of trial.

Mr. Wood's age has been erroneously stated in most of the accounts to be nearly seventeen; the combatants were both of the same—namely, fourteen and a half.

A CONNOISSEUR.

Vernet relates, that he was once employed to paint a landscape, with a cave, and St. Jerome in it; he accordingly painted the landscape, with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the purchaser, who understood nothing of perspective, said, "The landscape and the cave are well made, but St. Jerome is not in the cave."—"I understand you, sir," replied Vernet, "I will alter it." He therefore took back the painting, and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit farther in. The gentlemen took the painting; but it again appeared to him that the saint was not in the cave. Vernet then wiped out the figure, and gave it to the gentleman, who seemed perfectly satisfied. Whenever he saw strangers to whom he showed the picture, he said, "Here you see picture Vernet, with St. Jerome in the cave."—"But we cannot see the saint." replied the visitors. "Excuse me, gentlemen," answered the possessor, "he is there; for I have seen him standing at the entrance, and afterwards farther back; and am therefore quite sure that he is in it."

CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH, THE SCOTS, AND THE IRISH. By M. Jouy.

The Irishman.

But neither the Englishman nor the Scotsman is marked with peculiarities so striking as the Irishman. Some Englishmen would pass for Scotsmen, and some Scotsmen for Englishmen. An Irishman can never be mistaken: he is like nothing but himself. If you meet him ever so casually, he is your friend at once. His admiration of you burns upon his lip, and flames and smokes through all the figures of his impassioned and hyperbolical speech; but the instant that another idea, no matter what it is, brushes across his mind, he starts away and becomes your most bitter enemy. He will divide his last potatoe with you; and the knife that formed the partition may be at your throat before the potatoe is swallowed.

If you would employ him, he can do every thing—understands all knowledge, can perform all deeds---his soul, his life, his every thing is devoted to your service. If you acually do employ him, he attempts but half of what he promised, in half of that again he fails, and he bungles the remainder. Still he does all this with so much *naivette*, that in the face of the experience, you can hardly help employing him again.

Like the others, he is selfish, and he is not the less so that friendship and devotedness are the theme of all his speeches. But his friendship is different from that of the Englishman or the Scot. It is not open and manly like the former, or calm and calcuting like the latter; it is the selfishness of passionla---the love of immediate indulgence, without any reflection from the past, or calculation for the future. He is the victim---the slave of passion. That is his ruling principle. To that he sacrifices friendship, honour, country, success in the world---every thing.

When he swears eternal friendship with you, you do not doubt his sincerity; and if you could keep in action the causes which operate upon his passions, he would keep his word, but those masters of his soul order him in another direction, and in that direction, he must go.

Gay, brilliant, and imposing in his manners, and not encumbered with the load either of forms which he must observe, or principles to which he must adhere, his chance of advancing in the world seems at first much greater than that of the Englishman or the Scot; but, wanting the firm sincerity of the one, and the calculating prudence of the other, and aiming at things too mighty for his grasp, he makes continual failures, and the operation of ambition soon gives place to that of the other passions.

The Englishman goes straight forward to his purpose; the Scotsman takes occasional deflections, when he calculates that they will either shorten the road, or facilitate the ascent; and the Irishman flies sometimes to the one side, sometimes to the other, tumbles down in his violence, and often ends where he began. In his mental powers, the Englishman is persevering but slow; the Scotsman is more intense and varied, but he sticks not so pertinaciously to a single subject; and the Irishman has the rash of the wind, and also its lightness. An Englishman in power is haughty and distant—he relies on his own schemes, and counts not on the favour or the assistance of other men; a Scotsman in power is apt to be more intriguing, and, for vanity of serving his connexions, will allow himself to do things which an Englishman would call mean: an Irishman in power is apt to lose his interest in the gratification of his vanity; and become the dupe of those who minister to his passions.

The poor Englishman takes his toil as lightly as he can, and counts the hours till he shall enjoy the Sunday's idleness and the Sunday's dinner. When young, he boasts of the dexterity of his fists and the strength of his muscles; takes his wages with a growl, and thanks you not though you overpay him; and when he is old, he boasts that England is his country, and marches away to the workhouse with a feeling of independence. He appears to have no wish either to arrive at a more elevated station himself, or to put his family in a way of doing so. The poor Scotsman chaffers about the amount of his wages, hoards it with the greatest parsimony, and consoles himself that, in consequence of the way in which he has spent his savings, one, at least, of his sons will be a gentleman. When he is young, he prides himself in the fashion of his coat and the beauty of his sweetheart; and when old, he continues to labour rather than be burdensome to any body. The poor Irishman drudges hard for little; and seeks his pleasure in warm protestations of frendship—demonstrated, perhaps, by the cudgel. When young, his glory is his brawl and his amour; when old, the grave is his shelter. Enter an English Court of Justice, it seems a cold formality; and a man is sentenced to be hanged with the same *sang froid* as if he were only to pay a fine. In Scotland, the same scene is solemn and impressive. In Ireland, it appears a perfect battle field. The English public speaker proceeds by forms and facts; the Scottish, by argument from first principles; and the Irish, by an appeal to the passions. The first are clear; the second subtle; and the third vehement. A man is banished from Scotland for a great crime; from England for a small one; and from Ireland, morally speaking, for no crime at all. Hence, in New South Wales, an Irish convict may be a good man; an English passable; but a Scottish is invariably a villain.

Such are a few features in the characters of the three principal nations which form the British public. To what are the differences owing; Are they physiological, and explainable from the origin, form and appearance of the people? Are they the result of different modes of municipal and political treatment? Or do they depend partly upon the one cause and partly upon the other! These are questions for future solution; in the mean time we shall close with a few remarks, calculated rather to stimulate then to gratify inquiry.

Throughout the history of the English, we find the same love of the individual, the same indifference to others, and the same openness

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and sincerity, which mark them at the present day. In all the great political events of their annals,—the conquest by William of Normandy, the resting of Magna Charta from John, the wars of York and Lancaster, the dethronement of Charles, the Restoration or the Revolution,—there is no trace of devotedness on the part of the people, none of that chivalrous adherence to a Prince which was shewn by the Highlanders for Charles Edward, and none of that death or misery for a cause which marked the Scots during the English invasion, and which makes the heart burn, and the wound bleed in Ireland to this day. When fighting was the order of things, John Bull fought like a lion; but the moment he was worsted he threw down his arms, swore his allegiance, and ate his beef and drank his ale (though not without growling) under the new dynasty, as copiously as he had done under the old. John Bull has often fought hard for liberty, and, when he was gulled, he sometimes fought as hard against it; but John Bull never went into the desert and starved himself either for the one cause or for the other. When they lost Hastings, they stored not up their vengeance for Bannockburn; and they cost William no battle of Boyne, and George no field of Culloden.

Another instance of want, in the English, of that devotedness which, under different modifications, is found to belong to the Scots and the Irish, may be traced in their religious history. Among them the Reformation was marked by the same indifference on the part of the people as the changes of the monarchy and the revolutions of the state. It was made for the English people, and not by them; and though England may count her persecutions and her martyrs, the periods have been too short for the establishment of a connexion with the national character, either in the way of effect or of cause. We find among them none of that unbending devotion toward a cause---that patient suffering for what was supposed to be the truth, which made the Scottish Covenanters take up their testimony in the wilderness, and submit to every privation, every persecution, and every peril, rather then abandon their principles. In England there have been tumults and oppressions on account of religion; but the rivers of England have never, day after day, and year after year, run red with the blood of a peasantry, whom power was unable to bend, and cruelty could not exterminate.

Even the Irish Catholics, all illiterate as the mass of them are, have shown an attachment to their religious faith to which there is nothing corresponding in England. Political and local oppression and privation have no doubt been at work, renewing this attachment every time it was in danger of becoming weak; and the hold which confession gives to the priests of that faith over the passions of the ignorant, gives them more influence than the ministers of any reformed church. But still these would not perhaps have been enough to bind the volatile and passionate dispositions of the Irish; and there certainly is nothing recorded in history warrants the conclusion, that the English, as a people, would injure their personal interests, or forego their personal independence and gratification, for the sake of any dynasty that ever sat on a throne, or any system of religious faith that ever was promulgated—*European Review.*

ANECDOTE.---Sir Robert Walpole, it is well known, was of a convivial turn, and a great admirer of wit and humour. An innkeeper in the neighbourhood of Houghton-hall, who was distinguished for his readiness at *repartee*, was patronized by Sir Robert, who frequently ordered a dinner for himself and friends at the inn, and always invited the landlord to join the company after dinner. On one occasion an old Norfolk baronet, dull and ignorant, jealous of the favour which the landlord received, remonstrated with Sir Robert for admitting such a companion. Sir Robert excused himself on account of the good character of the man, and in his mind, so superior to his situation; and the landlord modestly observed, that if Sir Robert kindly tolerated his presence, he thought the Baronet had no reason to object. All the answer of the Baronet was "Poh! your father was a *butcher*." Well, rejoined the landlord, there is no great difference between your father and mine, for if my father *killed calves*, yours *brought them up*." This sally highly gratified the company, but the dull old baronet, insensible of the joke, vehemently exclaimed, "What? do you make my father *a grazier*?" This anecdote used to be related by the celebtated Dr. Moncey, of Chelsea Hospital, who practised as a physician at the time in Norfolk, and who was present on the occasion.---*The Times, Feb.* 7.

Lamentable Occurrence.—For the last three weeks the town of Gravesend has been kept in the utmost state of anxiety, in consequence of the untimely death of Mr. William Bignell, the mate of the Hythe East Indiaman, and the extraordinary circumstances with which it is attended, are the principal subjects of conversation amongst the townspeople. On the 8th ult Mr. Bignell and one of his brother officers went on board one of the Honourable Company's Ships lying off Gravesend, and a short distance a-head of the Hythe, to spend the evening with the Captain and the other officers. They were towed on board by one of the Gravesend Watermen, who was desired to wait with his boat alongside, to convey them to the Hythe. About ten o'clock at night, Mr. Bignell and his brother officer got into the boat, and the waterman proceeded with them back to the vessel: the other officer got on deck first, leaving the unfortunate Mr. Bignell to settle with the waterman, who demanded 6s. for his trouble. Mr. Bignell refused to pay such an exorbitant demand, and called to the other officer, who stood looking over the gunwale, saying, the waterman wanted to charge him 6s.; the other said---"Curse him, he is like all the other Gravesenders, give him two." Mr. B. presented him, the money, which was rejected by the waterman who told him he was no gentleman for offering such a trifle; this roused Mr. B.'s indignation, and he made a blow at the sculler, who missed it by stepping aside, and the unfortunate young gentleman fell overboard, and sunk to rise no more. The drags were instantly procured, and persons employed themselves the whole of that night and four days after in endeavouring to find the body, but up to Monday last all their exertions proved ineffectual; and it being known that a large whirlpool is near where the melancholy occurrence took place, it is feared his body has sunk to the bottom. The unfortunate young man had in his pockets at the time a valuable musical snuff-box, about thirty sovereigns, and a silver hunting watch.

A DISGRACE TO THE PRESS.

In the fulfilment of that duty which obliges us to lay before the public a faithful record of passing events, we are most reluctantly forced to take notice of a production which has recently been put forth by a bookseller at the West End of the town, and has during the last week, we are sorry to say, formed a main topic of conversation among the thoughtless, the fashionable, and the gay. We should have forborne to speak of this matter, but that it would be culpable to remain silent, if we possibly can by any effort of ours assist in checking the growing mischief, and in removing from our literature the stain which this piece of pollution must necessarily fix upon it. We allude to a most disgraceful publication which has come out in the shape of Memoirs of an abandoned Woman, who publicly proclaims her shame, notwithstanding she is of a family of which one of the daughters is married to a peer of the realm.

While we are filled with indignation at the wretches who can thus pander to the low vitiated taste for private scandal, we grieve to say that the poison, which they have concocted, has been widely and alarmingly diffused throughout the community. That such a work should become the talk of all the clubs at the West End of the Town is not perhaps very surprizing; for it mentions, without the slightest disguise, the names of numerous Peers and Commoners who move in that rank of society; but we know that pains have been taken to represent the book as one which might be perused by females without danger or disgrace; and this is the lamentable, the deadly error which we would combat. Chancing to pass the publisher's shop on Saturday evening, we saw with dismay the number of persons that were purchasing obscenity! Among them were several whom we remembered to have seen as servants at the neighbouring Club houses. Three numbers of this infamous publication have already appeared, a fourth is in preparation, and, it is said, that they will be continued to a dozen or more? for it may easily be conceived that the annals of prostitution afford endless food for scandal The publisher himself asserts (but this we trust is an exaggeration) that 50,000 copies have been already sold! We know that the work has been sent to the Continent, and translations will soon appear in French and German; so that many eminent names will soon be "shewn up"—as the phrase is—throughout Europe.

Such are the fatal perversions of our dearest blessing! And thus the *Liberty of the Press*, to which we owe all that is great and glorious in our social state, is made the source of contamination and ruin to our domestic morals! Most earnestly do we call on our fair country-women not to suffer such pollution to approach them. If they would preserve untarnished that moral beauty which heightens and crowns their personal charms—if they would preserve to their country its proudest distinction, the chastity of its matrons and virgins—if they would not violate the sacred precepts of that

Pure Religion breathing household laws,

which has long drawn down on England the favor of the ALMIGHTY—let them not, we again repeat, permit these odious pages to attract from them a single glance. For ourselves, we should shudder to see the work in the handsof a siste or a daughter.

WHIG NOBILITY.

We last week noticed a letter which we had received on the "Mottoes of the Whig Nobility;" upon re-perusing it we were not only more amused, than we were when we first read it, but induced to turn to the "Herald's page" to make additions to the collection with which our unknown friend had furnished us. It is true, there is great pleasure derivable from a discovery of something in the motto appropriate to the great personage who at present bears it:—it is a kind of connecting link between the present generation and the illustrious founders of their noble houses, and excites a feeling in us which it would occupy too much space in a newspaper to attempt to define.

The first in order of noble mottoes which struck us, was that of His Grace JOHN, DUKE OF BEDFORD. It was not clearly understood even by his Grace till very recently—"CHE SARA, SARA"—it puzzled the Duke mightily to know why the name of a female, unlike any in his own family, should thus mock him whenever his eyes glanced upon his ennobled shield. At length he consulted FRIEND WIFFEN, who explained its spirit as forcibly as he has already imparted that of TASSO to his Translation—"Che Sara,Sara"—"A dunce will be a dunce even though he be a Duke."

LORD CREWE, whose last feat was his patronage of the raff Whig Club at Chester, bears these words as his motto, "Sequor non inferior"—"I like to be king of my company."

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE sports "*Cavendo tutus*," which some have translated, "It is quite clear he is a Cavendish"—others render it, "Safe while a bachelor." We do not comprehend either of the allusions.

"*Virtute, non verbis*" is the motto of the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, which, *liberally* translated, may signify, "Fair words, butter no parsnips," seeing that his Lordship was the Minister who after declaiming against Toty taxation, *doubled the Income Tax.*

The EARL OF FIFE's motto is,"*Virtute et Opera*," which translates, much to his honour and credit, "I have brought up a virtuous Opera dancer."

Since LORD BYRON is dead we shall not criticise the "Crede BYRON," which we find as his motto, nor do that which would be still more severe, repeat the pithy addition made to it by his friend HOBHOUSE.

The TANKERVILLE motto is, "*De bon vauloir servir le Roi*," which means that the noble Earl would have no objection whatever to be Treasurer of the Household again. The motto of EARL GREY is the same; as if any body doubted him.

LORD DARNLEY's motto is, "*Finem respice*," which means, "I delight in examining ships' bottoms;" while LORD HOLLAND exhibits "*Faire sans dire*," plaintively shewing that he, "*daren't say his life is his own.*"

The DUKE OF HAMILTON's motto is simply '*Through*'—alluding probably to the manner in which he lost his nobtail in Russia.

The EARL OF THANET presents us with the following, "*Aves volat propriis*," which, being literally translated into "*birds of a feather flock together*," naturally recalls to our mind his Lordship's *former* associations with MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, and his *present* intimacy with MR. HENRY BROUGHAM.

"*Avance*" is the motto to the PORTMORES; but it has been long dropped by part of that noble family.

The motto of the DUKE OF RICHMOND is "*En la rose je fleurie*"; His Grace's brother LORD WILLIAM, in his domestication in the Hampstead road, writes it, "*Sous la rose je fleurie.*"

"*Judge not*," is the motto of the EARL OF BUCHAN, and was the motto of LORD ERSKINE until in spite of the motto he was made a Judge, when, in his diffidence, he altered the words, and left the case to a "*Jury.*"

"*Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character*," is the motto of EARL GROSVENOR, which translated, means, "*I get nothing by being an Earl.*"

"*Right can never die*," is LORD NORBURY's motto, upon which his Lordship, we are quite sure, would observe, "*Then Right must be left for ever.*"

"VOLO NON VALEO," is the motto of the EARL OF CARLISLE, which LORD BYRON has already translated into, "*I wish to write a good play, but cannot.*"

LORD ALVANLEY shews the following pithy bit of advice; "*Patientia vinces*," which means; "*wait patiently and you shall all be paid.*"

With this we must conclude our list for today, yet there are a few more which ought to have a place, but we have not room for them now.

THE COURIER of last night gives the following piece of information:

"A new vegetable, called the Asparagus Potatoe, has lately been introduced; it comes to table early in the spring."

This will, we have no doubt, become highly popular in small families, since, as it comes to table so readily the assistance of servants in putting it down will be needless.—
London John Bull, Jan. 17.

On Tuesday morning a most alarming and destructive fire broke out at the splendid mansion of Henry Drummond, Esq. the banker, at Notring-hill about two miles from town, on the Uxbridge road, which threw that part of the country into the utmost consternation. The mansion has for a short time past been the residence of a gentleman named Hyndham and family, lately returned from India. The mansion, we regret to say, was destroyed. The furniture, stock, &c. were insured for several thousand pounds, but Mr. Hyndham not having effected any policy of insurance on his property and valuables, has sustained a very considerable loss.

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